HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Views on Red China Outdated

Romney Continues Strange Foreign Policy

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

I hate to say it, but someone has been selling Gov. George Romney of Michigan some speech material that is at least a year out of date.

The governor turned up at the University of Michigan the other day to tell an International Congress of Orientalists that we ought not to be "rigid" in dealing with Red China, and that, assuming a period of good behavior in Peking, we should be ready to welcome the mainland Chinese side by side in the United Nations with Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists.

I don't know how many times this particular speech was made during the big debate on China policy at the U.N. in 1966, whether by Ripon Republicans or ADA Democrats, or graduate students of the Prof. John Fairbank-Owen Lattimore dispensation. All the assumptions behind the speech were irrelevant then. But they are 10 times as irrelevant today.

In the first place, the question of good behavior doesn't interest the Red Chinese any more than it interested Trotsky and Lenin when they were about to pull down the Kerensky regime in Russia. Hasn't the governor been following the Maoist "cultural revolution"? Doesn't he know that the Maoists are quite universal with their insults? They are toughest on their brother Marxists, the Moscow Communists, even to the point of roughing up Russian sailors.

The British went out of their way to recognize Red China a long time ago, and Canada has saved the lives of millions in China with its wheat sales, but now the Maoists are delivering ultimatums to London over the question of Hong Kong. As these words are written, Peking is still holding Anthony Grey, a Peking correspondent for the British Reuters news agency, in retaliation for the arrest in Hong Kong of a Chinese press association man who incited a riot.

Telling Peking that we might consider admitting Red China to the U.N. on condition of good behavior is like telling Stokely Carmichael or Rap Brown that they would be welcome in Grosse Pointe or Boston North Shore society circles if only they would stop talking about burning America down.

Just as Carmichael and Brown aren't interested in qualifying for the Kiwanis Club, so Mao Tse-tung has no desire to walk in polite international company. He wants to pull the bourgeois Western nations down along with their "revisionist allies" in Moscow, and he has no intention of behaving like a gentleman either inside the U.N. or outside of it.

Again, Gov. Romney is beating a dead horse when he warns Secretary of State Dean Rusk against being "fixed" in his China policy. Rusk couldn't be "fixed" if he tried, for nobody knows what is happening in mainland China to be "fixed" against.

As far as can be ascertained from Japanese reading of the wall posters in Peking or the reports of refugees in Hong Kong or Taiwan, China has no government today whose writ runs from Manchuria to Sinkiang, or from Canton to Tibet. The Maoists inveigh against President Liu Shao-chi for "taking the capitalist road," but they have been talking this way for a year without daring to bring Liu to trial. One can only conclude that the Maoists don't dare put anything to the ultimate test for fear of unleashing a whirlwind.

Everything in China is trembling on the brink of chaos, and it is a good guess that the "mandate of Heaven" is about to be lost by the Peking central authorities. When the "mandate of Heaven" is withdrawn, China traditionally reverts to warlordism, and the regions run themselves.

A member of the Chinese Red Guards shouts during a recent Peking demonstration. Columnist Chamberlain points out that the turmoil in Red China underscores Gov. Romney's apparent fuzziness on the critical Red Chinese situation.

So it isn't even known how many Chinas we would be welcoming into the United Nations alongside the Taiwan Chinese. We could be asked to admit a Sinkiang with an autonomy equivalent to that of Russian-supported Outer Mongolia, plus a nationalist Tibet, plus a "Manchurian People's Republic," plus one or more south China "nations" that had "taken the capitalist road."

The point to be made in this second half of 1967 is that the only sensible policy toward a China on the brink of civil dissolution is to stand aloof. Now is really the time to let the dust settle. Dean Rusk is doing just this. Does Gov. Romney want him to take sides with one Chinese faction or another? That would be a real "rigidity."

What is bothersome about the Romney words to the Orientalists is not that they were wrong. They were just irrelevant to the particular problem of the day. The governor of Michigan ought to fire the "expert" who fed the words to him.

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● A top aide in George Romney's camp is telling friends that he's secretly hoping the Republicans nominate **Nelson Rockefeller** in 1968. This aide, formerly close to Ike, has been suggesting to Republicans that if the conservatives rally around Rocky, the New York governor will pick Ronald Reagan to be the vice presidential candidate.

● Sen. **Charles Percy** (R.-Ill.) says he has received "subtle pressure" from political associates of Michigan Gov. George Romney to remove himself as a possible contender for the Republican nomination.

● **Bobby Kennedy,** who still has lingering hopes of wresting the Democratic nomination from LBJ next year, is getting a boost for the presidency from the Soviet Union. Bobby's informal adviser, Theodore Sorensen, has returned from a Moscow tour to tell newsmen that LBJ "is not held in high regard in Moscow" but that the New York senator, on the other hand, is a great favorite. Sorensen said the Soviets were disappointed when he told them Bobby had no current plans to run against Johnson in 1968.

● The latest Harris poll reveals that a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket would run neck-and-neck against Johnson-Humphrey. But an equally interesting statistic, so far as the pols are concerned, is another Harris finding: that California **Gov. Reagan,** who would have received 39 per cent of the vote against Johnson a few months ago, would receive 45 per cent of the vote today.

● Some conservative Republican congressmen are hopping mad at Rep. **Robert Taft** (R.-Ohio). They think a holier-than-thou speech he made on the foreign aid bill last week almost beat a successful Republican drive in the House to limit foreign aid authorizations to one year.

● Is the Administration thinking about some form of **price and wage controls?** That's what some experts are reading into the remarks of Federal Reserve Board member Andrew F. Brimmer, who told the Pacific Coast Banking School in Seattle, Wash., last week that (1) the nation "should not tolerate a spiral of price increases on into next year aimed at restoring profit margins to the record level established in early 1966"; and (2) some new "viable" method of "moderating the rise in wages and other forms of labor compensation" should be developed.

● Some think that Brimmer was also indirectly tuning his comments for the ears of United Auto Workers boss **Walter Reuther,** who is now making huge wage and benefit demands on the automobile companies. In effect, say insiders, Brimmer, who by predicting that the current pattern of 5.5 to 6 per cent in negotiated wage packages is "likely to persist in the near future," was cautioning Reuther not to set off a genuine bout of inflation.

● Rep. **Paul Findley's** (R.-Ill.) confusing policies continue. While the Illinois lawmaker has introduced an amendment to prevent Poland from receiving trade concessions under the "most favored nation" clause so long as Poland sends arms to North Viet Nam, he also plans to introduce an amendment to authorize LBJ to grant most favored nation treatment to Communist Rumania, a chief supplier of war material to Hanoi. (For more on Rumania, see page 5.)

● After several congressmen, including Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.), raised a furor over the situation, the Pentagon rescinded its previous order barring naval personnel from participating in **patriotic demonstrations** supporting the war in Viet Nam.

● The **World Council of Churches** has announced it will initiate a formal dialogue with Marxists next spring, probably in the Soviet Union, to discuss economic justice, social ethics and theological issues, all with the aim of increasing "cooperation between Christians and non-Christians, irrespective of their ideologies . . . ." Human Events urges its readers to write both the National Council of Churches and its parent group, the World Council—both headquartered at 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.—and ask if during the dialogue anyone will be permitted to ask why the Communists won't release from their jails both Christians and Jews whose only crime has been to practice religion. And if such discussions will be permitted, who in the National or World Council plans to bring the subject up?

● Columnist Harry Golden and folk singer-actor Theodore Bikel have now quit the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee** because of its raving anti-Semitism, but some are wondering why these supposed liberals didn't leave the militant civil rights group when it was just openly anti-American and accusing the United States of committing genocide in Viet Nam.

● Rep. John W. Byrnes (R.-Wis.), the senior Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, says a **tax increase** this year might encourage the White House to boost rather than curb non-defense federal outlays. If there is no hike and the Administration is faced with the prospect of a $29-billion deficit without additional taxes, said Byrnes, it may be compelled to cut down on its spending.

● Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) points out that the $70.2 billion defense bill—largest single appropriation in history—fails to meet the **nuclear threats** of both the Soviet Union and Communist China. According to Mundt, a senior Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is endangering national security by limiting funds for missiles, further strategic aircraft, a missile defense system and anti-submarine warfare.

● Vietnik **Staughton Lynd** received a rude jolt last week when an Illinois circuit court upheld a lower court decision denying him a professorship in the state educational system. Lynd, now on leave from Yale University, had gone into court to force Illinois authorities not only to hire him but to give him $264,000 in assorted damages.

● The anti-poverty scandals have almost completely eliminated Sargent Shriver's once bright chances of getting Illinois Democrats to back him against Everett Dirksen in a 1968 senatorial race. The man the Democrats now want to run against Ev: Illinois State Treasurer **Adlai Stevenson III.**

● Rep. **Phil Landrum** (D.-Ga.), the Dixie liberal who steered through the first anti-poverty bill three years ago, has soured on the program. "You might say my baby hasn't grown up enough to suit me," he said last week, accusing OEO officials of "monstrous mismanagement" and "stupid judgment."

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LBJ Pushes Spending Programs

At the same time LBJ is calling for a $7.4-billion tax hike, supposedly to cover the expenses of the Viet Nam war, he is actively prodding Congress to launch massive new spending on domestic programs. At a recent press conference, the President, obviously influenced by the radical wing of his party, requested Congress to pass "15 or 20" urban bills he has proposed, including the costly model cities program, rent supplements and "a good sound poverty measure."

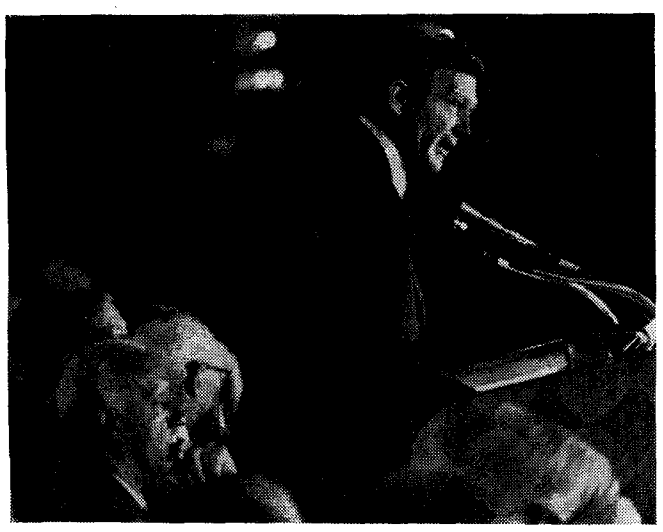
In the Senate, moreover, Administration forces are waging a fierce battle to rid the House-passed Social Security bill of several economy-minded amendments. The restrictions in the House version of the Social Security measure require mothers on relief to take job training so they can find work and impose a freeze on federal payments in the aid to dependent children category. Furthermore, thanks in large part to Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), the House version also put limitations on Medicaid payments.

Yet while Johnson insists he plans to prune government spending, Administration wheelhorses descended on the Senate Finance Committee last week to plead with lawmakers to scrap these House restrictions on welfare payments. (The Senate, however, wasn't necessarily buying. Liberal Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, up for re-election next year and very attuned to his constituents, bluntly told HEW Secretary John Gardner and Under Secretary Wilbur Cohen: "You're not going to get the money you want.")

In the meantime, the Administration has been helping to organize outside pressure groups to jam this LBJ legislation through the Congress.

The fine hand of the White House, for instance, has been detected in the recent formation of something called the Urban Coalition, a group largely comprised of high-powered Johnson supporters who are energetically agitating for "Great Society" welfare measures.

Leaders in the group include David Rockefeller, board chairman of the Chase-Manhattan Bank; Henry Ford II of Ford Motor Co.; AFL-CIO President George Meany; UAW chieftain Walter Reuther, Mayors John Lindsay of New York, and Jerome Cavanagh of



Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City addresses the Urban Coalition in Washington. In foreground, hand to face, is civil rights leader A. Philip Randolph.

Detroit; Richard Daley of Chicago; civil rights agitator Dr. Martin Luther King; Frederick J. Close, board chairman of the Aluminum Company of America; A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Andrew Heiskell, board chairman of Time, Inc.

Responding to Johnson's push for new spending, this Urban Coalition pressure group convoked an "emergency" meeting at Washington's Shoreham Hotel last week and sent a delegation to visit with Democratic leaders, a gathering conveniently arranged in House Speaker John W. McCormack's private dining room at the Capitol. In a statement outlining its aims, the group said:

"This coalition believes Congress must move without delay on urban programs. The country can wait no longer for model cities, anti-poverty, housing, education and job training and a host of other matters that have been too long denied the cities."

Reporters took note that this "emergency" meeting was evidently timed to prod favorable congressional consideration of two major legislative items backed by LBJ—a $661-million appropriation for urban renewal and other activities authorized by the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 and $40 million for rent supplement payments, which would be added on to the $32 million Congress has already voted for this program. Both appropriation measures are pending in the Senate, after the House turned down funds for the new rent-subsidy program and cut back the demonstration (now model) cities appropriation to $237 million.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Through such maneuvers does LBJ hope to force Congress to pass his "Great Society" programs and expand domestic spending. Meanwhile, he also keeps protesting that his proposed tax hike must be enacted to pay for the war in Viet Nam.

The NSA Debacle

Outraged lawmakers are expected to demand that the federal government, once and for all, quit lavishing funds on the radical National Student Association in the wake of NSA's tempestuous two-week convention at the University of Maryland.

Claiming to represent some 300 colleges and universities, NSA has been receiving extensive subsidies from the State Department, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and various tax-exempt foundations. Even the Central Intelligence Agency still supports the student organization, although it is giving much less to NSA than it did before the disclosure of the CIA-NSA ties.

Just this May, furthermore, the Office of Education granted NSA $80,000 to help students at 10 NSA-selected colleges obtain a bigger role in developing school curricula.

Lawmakers on Capitol Hill, however, are now saying the majority of the 500 delegates that dominated the NSA convention in Maryland were so irresponsible that perhaps it would be better if no taxpayer funds went to NSA whatsoever.

Here's why many of them are thinking of demanding that NSA be "cut off" from the public trough:

• Despite the massive and violent riots that swept major American cities this summer, the students endorsed a resolution which read in part: "Black power is the unification of all black peoples in America for their liberation *by any means necessary*" (emphasis added). Continuing in this militant vein, the measure, adopted 214 to 123, also claimed that American Negroes "have been subjected to at least ten generations of inhuman atrocities and deprivation of liberty by the white power structure."

• The student delegates voted to "organize and support resistance to the draft" on campuses throughout the country. In the anti-draft resolution, the students called for implementing their program through legal maneuvers, the mailing out of anti-draft kits, including pamphlets on conscientious objection, and the dispatching of anti-draft speakers and counselors around the country.

• The resolution on the students' role in setting university rules urged faculties and administrations to recognize the students' "full rights as citizens" to "democratically control" all non-academic affairs. The resolution also called for "joint control" by students with faculty and administration over course requirements, grading systems, hiring and dismissal of faculty, buildings and ground planning, and policies on admissions and financial aid. To assume such power within the universities, the resolution outlined an ambitious program of campus action, including a "legal desk" to inform students of their rights, a fund for legal defense of students who challenge the universities, a national "student power" conference, a newsletter and the creation of regional coordinators.

"What these students want," noted one observer, "is to make every campus into another Berkeley."

Said another: "This student power thing is the radical concept that NSAers are trying to foster on various campuses—using, of course, the $80,000 they got from the Office of Education." Under this NSA-administered program, in fact, specially selected and usually leftist students, under the guise of "evaluating" courses and teaching methods, are given the opportunity to agitate and propagandize for increasing student control over educational institutions.

The NSA conference revealed its radical nature in a variety of other ways as well: The editor of NSA's *Congress News* turned out to be a peacenik and a friend of Communist Bettina Aptheker; NSA sponsored a concert by the Fugs, a singing group that specializes in lewd songs and that saluted the Viet Cong flag at the convention, and it elected as its new president, Ed Schwartz.

Schwartz won only after striking a bargain with the left-wing Students for a Democratic Society (whose leaders have called for guerrilla warfare in the cities), agreeing with all the militantly phrased resolutions and calling for an end to traditional grading systems and the awarding of academic credit to students who organize the poor in the urban slums.

Whether there are enough irate congressmen to put a halt to the public subsidization of this sort of activity remains to be seen.

Will Gov't Stifle Security Probe?

The State Department and the White House are marshaling their forces to stave off a full-scale inquiry into growing public evidence of "condoned homosexuality, forgery, fraud and perjury in the Foreign Service of the State Department and in the Agency for International Development."

This information has been bared by the Washington-based *Government Employees' Exchange,* a reliable bi-weekly dealing mainly with problems of federal employes. Both Representatives John Rooney (D.-N.Y.) and Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio) have been looking into recent department scandals, but there may be no investigation because of the "pressure from on top."

A source close to Harry Schlaudeman, special assistant to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, has revealed that the department is especially "alarmed" at the prospect that testimony would be taken from department officials who recently recommended promotion of an admitted homosexual to FSO-1 at an annual salary of $24,944.

The same source explains that LBJ's appointments secretary, G. Marvin Watson, is planning to "smother" any possible investigation of the case by Congress.

The *Employees' Exchange* says that the office of security in the State Department is also highly concerned about a number of other "suspect security risks" now advancing up the Foreign Service ladder, but the Administration is apparently willing to permit such persons to achieve important government positions.

Demos Lose Aid Fight

Led by GOP Representatives H.R. Gross (Iowa) and Ross Adair (Ind.), the House last week tentatively approved cuts totaling $588.5 million in the Administration's $3.4-billion foreign aid authorization request. By non-record votes, it sliced $283.5 million more than the $305 million already trimmed by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

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Working into the early hours of the morning, the lawmakers succeeded in reducing the development loan fund, the Alliance for Progress and the contingency and administrative funds; Administration supporters barely blocked other efforts to slice into technical and supporting assistance programs.

The House also adopted Rep. Adair's amendment limiting the foreign aid program to one year and approved Rep. Gross' amendment barring any arm sales to or purchases from nations that trade with North Viet Nam. The foreign aid bill will go to conference, where lawmakers will thrash out the differences between the Senate and House versions.

Earlier in the debate, an interesting colloquy took place between Representatives Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) and Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), second-ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Findley proposed an amendment to prevent Poland from receiving most favored nation treatment; i.e., tariff concessions, as long as it supplies weapons to North Viet Nam.

Opposed to Findley's amendment, Zablocki immediately challenged the Illinois legislator. Findley said he based his contention on a statement by the Polish foreign minister and the text of an address made by the Polish defense minister as taken down and reported by the State Department's Radio Broadcasting Reporting Service. Findley also said the Associated Press had reported a Polish official went to Hanoi and inspected an anti-aircraft unit which was "provided, engineered, supplied and supported by Poland." That anti-aircraft, Findley added, "was given credit for shooting down or damaging U.S. aircraft."

FINDLEY

Zablocki, however, scoffed at Findley's answer, remarking that the "only evidence" Findley had that Poland is supplying weapons to North Viet Nam comes from Communist sources and therefore shouldn't necessarily be trusted.

Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain (R.-Mich.) pointed out to Zablocki that whatever the evidence pertaining to Poland's supplying of North Viet Nam with weapons, it was indisputable that Polish ships flying Polish flags—according to our own Department of Commerce—have repeatedly sailed to North Viet Nam in the past 18 months. That appeared to quiet Zablocki, but he was still not convinced.

The House, however, was persuaded and passed the Findley amendment, thus striking another blow at LBJ's "bridge building" scheme.

Udall Honors Socialist

Stewart L. Udall has once again revealed his Socialist colors. The secretary of the interior, who often plumps for public power projects and who tried, unsuccessfully, to prevent Duke Power Co. from constructing a private power complex in South Carolina two years ago, has decided to honor a renowned radical.

UDALL

On September 23 Udall plans to pay homage to the late Eugene V. Debs, labor leader and five-times Socialist candidate for the U.S. presidency. Udall will dedicate the Debs home in Terre Haute, Ind., as a National Historical Landmark of the National Park System. He will unveil the Park System's bronze plaque marking the house and explain why it has been designated a historic site. Later, Udall will be the principal speaker at the Eugene V. Debs Foundation's third annual awards dinner.

The 1967 recipient of the Debs award is A. Philip Randolph, the Socialist president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO Vice President. Randolph knew Debs as a young man and vigorously supported him. The union leader was selected for the honor by the Debs award panel which includes Victor Reuther, Walter Reuther's even more liberal brother, and columnist Harry Golden, a strong supporter of the viciously anti-American Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee until SNCC's leaders recently issued a blast against Israel and the Jews.

Viet Elections

Whatever they think of LBJ's strategy for bringing the war to a successful close in Viet Nam, diplomatic experts in Washington are angered at the pious preachments of such liberal senators like Robert Kennedy over the Viet Nam elections. While the elections undoubtedly will not be perfect, these experts note there is considerable freedom in Viet Nam to vote and voice one's opinions—infinitely more, it is added, than above the 17th parallel where Ho Chi Minh rules with an iron fist.

KENNEDY

The present South Vietnamese government, it is almost universally agreed, conducted fair elections for the Constituent Assembly last September; it ran equally fair elections in hamlets and villages this spring. In the current contest for head of state, press restrictions have been lifted, there are a multitude of candidates who have eagerly criticized the existing government and there are literally hundreds of press people and official American observers who are watching for various frauds.

Despite outbursts from the liberals, Sen. Edward Brooke (R.-Mass.), a former state attorney general, told his colleague last week the "cry of fraud has not been proved." Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) noted that the development of democracy in South Viet Nam is actually remarkable when one considers that during the war between the North and the South in the United States President Lincoln "suspended habeas corpus and . . . some 20,000 to 30,000 people suspected of sympathizing with the South were imprisoned without a trial."

• The Washington *Evening Star's* Frank Getlein took after Bobby for hurling the charge that the military junta is making "a farce and a fraud" out of the free elections. The surprising thing about that particular announcement, said Getlein, is its source.

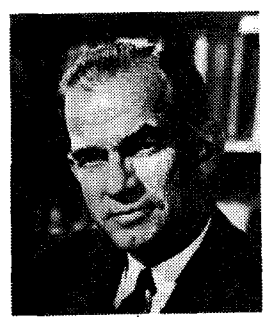
"Kennedy, although now a lifelong New Yorker," Getlein noted ironically, "actually grew up in the Boston area under the benevolent Democratic dictatorship of James Michael by-the-Grace-of-God Curley, the recipient of the last hurrah.

"By any standards of geography, profession and ethnic origins, Kennedy must be classed as a Boston-Irish-politician, yet here he is being appalled at election frauds and calling for an honest ballot count. It just shows how, in this country, people can move light years away from their origins."

Other commentators noted that Bobby wasn't crying for clean elections when obvious vote fraud in Illinois and Texas may have put his brother in the White House.

Fulbright's Folly

Another pious liberal getting raked over the coals last week for his comments on the war in Viet Nam was Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Holding another TV spectacular before his committee, Fulbright complained to Administration witnesses that he had been misled by the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. He says he just wasn't aware that it authorized the Administration to escalate the war in Viet Nam without further congressional approval.



FULBRIGHT

Yet how, asks Diplomatic Row, could Fulbright have been misled? The measure, it will be recalled, was approved by Congress on Aug. 7, 1964, after two U.S. destroyers were attacked in the Tonkin Gulf by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. The resolution—championed by Fulbright himself—plainly held that the United States is prepared, "as the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom."

The Tonkin resolution was submitted with a presidential message on Aug. 5, 1964. Fulbright offered it and almost instantly Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) took the floor to object. The Senate debated Tonkin for three days, with Senators Morse and Gruening insisting the measure gave the Administration a free hand to escalate the war.

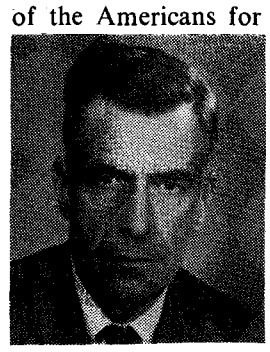
When Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.) sought to amend the resolution to restrict aid just "to training assistance and military advice," Fulbright refused to accept the change. At one point Fulbright would not give "absolute assurance that large numbers of troops would not be put ashore" under the Tonkin resolution.

Thus, it was Fulbright, himself, who paved the way to give the President the power to wage war in Viet Nam. But now he wants to avoid responsibility for his own actions.

• LBJ also embarrassed Fulbright twice last week. When Fulbright raised a fuss about the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, LBJ challenged him to repeal it. The Arkansas senator lightly danced away from that fight to continue his criticism of the war. LBJ then asked Fulbright—who has never been to Viet Nam—whether he would like to accompany other senators to observe the elections. The Arkansas Democrat, however, rejected the invitation. He said he had made "complicated" plans for the September 1-11 congressional recess that would be difficult to cancel, but he would not say what those plans were.

ADA's Chairman

John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard economist who also serves as chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, suggested last week that he is not only opposed to fighting the war against the Communists in Viet Nam, but that he was also opposed to America's saving South Korea from Red aggression.



GALBRAITH

Reporting on Galbraith's speech to a wildly cheering convention of the National Student Association last week, the Washington *Post* noted: "Although most people were wholly committed to America's intervention in World War II, as he was personally, Galbraith said, the commitment deteriorated when the United States intervened in the Korean War. And now with Viet Nam, he said, the people's support for intervention in foreign wars has deteriorated even further." The *Post* strongly conveyed the impression that Galbraith was definitely opposed to the war in Korea since, apparently, he did not say he favored intervention on behalf of that Southeast Asian country.

Galbraith, if the *Post* story accurately reflected his views, apparently is willing to commit American troops to battle only if they wage war against Fascist aggression. Communist aggression, it seems, can be tolerated.

Detroit Riots Planned?

A leading Negro liberal charged last week that the Detroit riots were masterminded by a "Black Power revolutionary organization." In a series published in the Detroit *News,* Louis Lomax said that "Operation Detroit" got under way several weeks before the riots.

Posing as magazine salesmen, revolutionaries fanned out across the Negro areas to recruit bomb-throwers and others for the impending holocaust, Lomax reported. The battle plan was reportedly simple: "Remain as obscure as possible until police-ghetto dynamics provide the proper setting for 'the revolution.' "

Lomax indicated that the pro-Peking Revolutionary Action Movement was involved in the rioting. He said that a Negro reporter who had infiltrated the group "was so frightened by what he saw and heard that he refused to write the series."

Finally, Lomax charged that certain white liberals had given the riots under cover support because they felt "that the only way to solve the problems of the ghetto was to burn it down."

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Angered by His Attacks on Congress

House Leaders Plan to Spotlight King's Record

From the Allen-Scott Report

Powerful leaders in Congress are rolling up their big guns for their coming confrontation with Dr. Martin Luther King.

Their "Big Bertha"—the contents of the FBI's file on King—has been examined and readied for firing by a House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. John J. Rooney (D.-N.Y.), a strong civil rights advocate.

Subcommittee members are now discussing with House leaders how and when this untold part of the intriguing King story should be released to the American people. This story includes details of those directing and influencing his activities.

These legislators are taking the position that King's public declaration of war on Congress leaves members no other course than to throw the spotlight on some unpublicized aspects of the militant civil rights leader's life—known only to a few high officials and a handful of FBI agents.

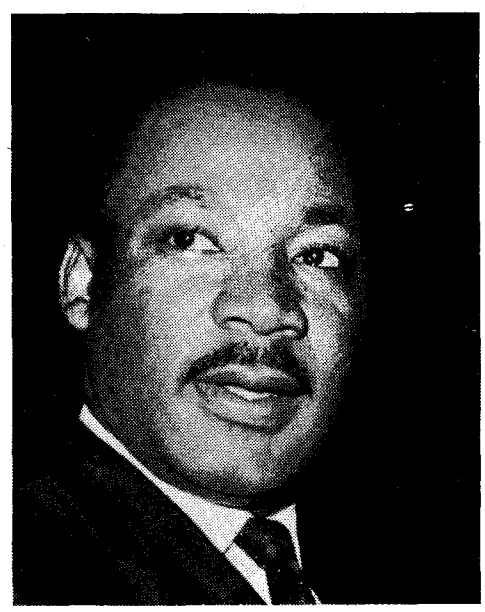
The subcommittee members have told the House leaders, who are King's main targets, that the FBI has unimpeachable evidence, including photographs, showing that King is now listening to a man who is clearly more interested in destroying the U.S. than in the plight of either the Negro or the war-weary people of Viet Nam.

According to these legislators, the FBI has carefully documented that this adviser of King has been one of the Communist party's biggest money raisers in this country.

The confidential FBI file, they report, cites instances of material this adviser has prepared for King's vicious attacks on Congress and the United States in general. The adviser is credited with drafting King's statements describing Congress as "wild with racism" and describing the U.S. as "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today."

The Nobel Prize winner is planning to lead massive demonstrations and "sit ins" here in Washington this fall.

The attacks against Congress are part of King's over-all campaign to establish a political "third force" by 1968 composed of militant civil rights, peace, student and labor groups.



Long-undisclosed activities by Dr. King will soon be publicized if some House leaders have their way.

Significantly, the Rev. James Bevel, another King lieutenant organizing his "civil disobedience" campaign for Washington, is described in the FBI file as King's link with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The officials of this militant group are now urging Negroes to follow the path of violent revolution in the United States.

King, who preaches non-violence, continues to confer with these SNCC officials whenever Bevel sets up the meetings, according to the FBI files. It also quotes King as telling a group of left-wing students, "We don't need to talk mean, we need to act mean."

Aides of Sen. John McClellan (D. Ark.), whose Permanent Investigating subcommittee plans a full-scale probe of recent race riots, reports that the inquiry will go into King's activities.

With these and other bombshells fused to ignite, congressional leaders are privately predicting the "Second Coming" of King, as his Washington disobedience campaign is being called, could be a nasty, violent affair.

The legislators also believe the fireworks could explode a lot of myths about King.

★ ★ ★

New developments in Rumania are forcing State Department officials to review their estimate of the degree of independence of the Communist regime of Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

Instead of breaking ties with the Soviet bloc, the Bucharest government now appears to be moving closer to Russia and the other Eastern European satellites.

Indication of this trend is contained in recent statements and actions by Rumanian Communist Party Secretary-General Nicolae Ceausescu and Defense Minister Ion Ionita.

Texts of the statements, now being studied by U.S. intelligence and diplomatic evaluators, reveal that Rumanian troops are involved in "joint training with the armed forces of other members of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact Organization."

The Ceausescu and Ionita statements contain pledges "Rumanian troops will be fully integrated and fight alongside those of other Socialist countries in the event of war with the NATO nations."

This policy shift is considered of tremendous significance, since it brings Rumania in line with the Russian-sponsored policy of joint military operations for Warsaw Pact nations under the command of a Soviet general.

Until the new approach was revealed by the two Rumanian leaders, it was official U.S. policy to cite the refusal of the Maurer regime to integrate its forces as the principal evidence of that government's "growing independence from Moscow."

This illusion of Rumania's independence had been used by State and Commerce Department officials to justify sale to that government of several strategic Worden gravity meters.

Vital to improving long-range missile targeting, the highly sensitive meters are on the list of strategic materials banned from export to Communist nations because of their military importance. Also, no other nation has been able to produce the meters.

Although applications for export licenses to ship the meters to Russia and Poland were turned down by the Johnson Administration, the Rumanian purchases were approved on the basis the Maurer government was militarily independent of the other Warsaw Pact nations.

The tentative decision of the U.S. to support Rumania's foreign minister, Corneliu Manescu, next month for the presidency of the United Nations General Assembly was also based on the same grounds.

Manescu's election, which would be virtually assured by support from the United States, would make him the world organization's first communist president in its 21-year history.

On orders from the White House, the State Department's review of new developments in Rumania will include a determination whether supporting Manescu for the high U.N. post is still in the best interests of the U.S.

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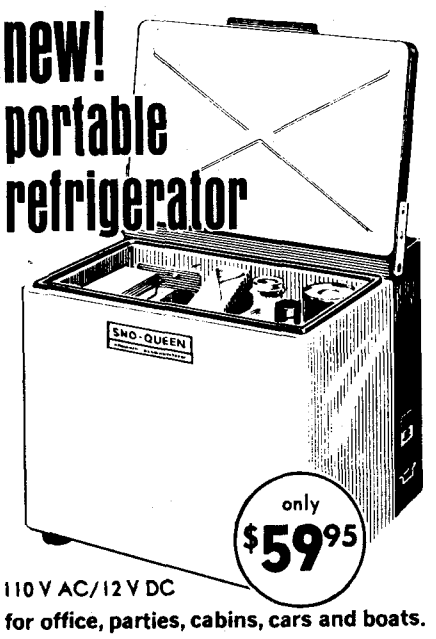

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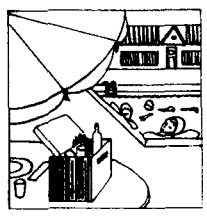

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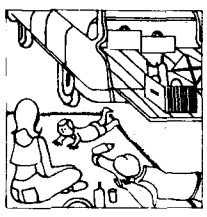

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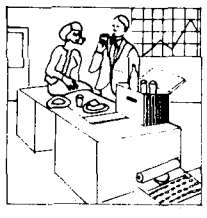

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Question for CBS-TV

Does Everybody Really Love Mao?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The hour TV program on CBS recently on a guided tour through Communist China provided by Morley Safer, a Canadian, could have been entitled "A Babe in Mao-land." Whether Mr. Safer is just naive or is a propagandist, wittingly or unwittingly, can be left to the judgment of the viewers, but the message that came through is that if Mao's communism is not just what the doctor ordered for you, it is great for Chinese.

The thing stretched credulity no little. Nobody ever asked Safer, he says, why he wanted into Red China, or what he was doing with all that television gear. He and his cameramen were permitted to shoot precisely what the Communists wanted him to shoot, and no more.

What he got was a Potemkin village scenario, with almost everybody in a white shirt. When he was summoned before a drumhead "people's court" for undefined offenses, he was permitted to go on about his business after a perfunctory expression of repentance.

All of those caught by the lens were happy, happy, happy, and for Mao they had nothing but love, love, love. They read his "thought" from a little red book virtually all the time, carried his blown-up picture, and chanted, sang and danced to him.

You would never have guessed that the country is in a virtual state of civil war, with battles in the city streets, but the mass madness did come through in the universal infatuation with "Chairman" Mao, all-wise, all-giving, and, if you didn't go along, no doubt it was your queue.

This is what passes for an "objective report" on some networks. We trust that Americans are not as easily brainwashed as Red Chinese.

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Inflation: How Government Sabotages War on Poverty

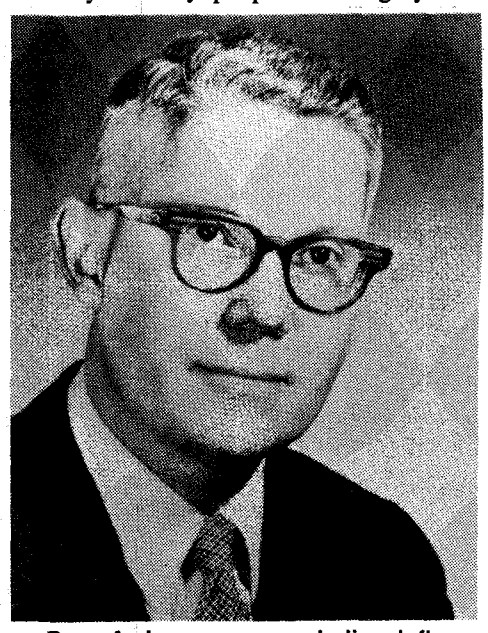
By REP. JOHN ANDERSON (R.-Ill.)

The recent statement of the Republican Coordinating Committee charging President Johnson and the Democratic Administration with responsibility for recent riots in major American cities across the land has understandably aroused much partisan controversy.

The Democratic response has been to charge Republicans with failure to give support to many Administration measures that Democratic party spokesmen claim would attack the root causes of poverty. When the President himself was asked for a statement on the riots in Newark and Plainfield, N.J., he responded with what has almost become an incantation on such occasions. I refer to his plea for a bigger poverty program, rent supplements and the Demonstration or Model Cities program.

There is, however, one subject about which the President and the members of his party have been completely silent in discussing the plight of the impoverished slum dweller. That is the extent to which the ruinous fiscal policies of the present Administration are feeding the fires of inflation and not only robbing the poor of their purchasing power, but making it increasingly more difficult to rebuild the nation's slums because of the high cost involved.

Three trade associations in the lumber industry recently proposed a highly im-



Rep. Anderson says spiraling inflation has stalled capital investment that could help the poor.

aginative program designed to rehabilitate 150 housing units in one of the most slum-ridden areas of the country. I refer to the Hough area of Cleveland, where large-scale rioting took place last year. These organizations invested more than $60,000 in studies in an effort to demonstrate the feasibility of rehabilitating entire neighborhoods.

A few days ago they announced that their plans for large-scale rehabilitation of slum dwellings in the blighted Hough area had been stalled, because their studies revealed that the costs might be prohibitive.

Indeed, their studies allegedly show that the proposed rehabilitation project would cost at least $500,000 over the estimated mortgage value of the completed structures. Although the matter is still under study, there seems to be a strong likelihood that these increased costs spell the doom of this project.

This is only one illustration of many that could be given to show that, when we talk about riots and the root causes of poverty, we should label inflation as Public Enemy No. 1. Inflation has often been referred to as the cruelest tax of all because it is paid by those who can least afford to pay it.

In 1966 consumer prices rose 3.3 per cent, about three times as fast as in the previous five years. These price rises mean that the American consumer suffered a loss of $16.5 million in his annual buying power. Expressed another way, these price rises were equivalent to a reduction of $45 billion in the value of the accumulated savings of Americans.

It is a well-known and uncontroverted economic principle that the poor spend most of their income on basic necessities. Therefore, when the prices of these commodities advance it is the poor who suffer.

Furthermore, in some metropolitan areas, surveys indicate that residents of low-income neighborhoods may pay as much as 15 per cent more for food than those in middle-income areas. Consequently, price rises have an even greater impact in these low-income areas. There is absolutely no doubt at all that the 97 per cent increase in federal spending that has occurred since 1960 is largely responsible for the sharp increase that has taken place in the cost of living. Therefore, government-sponsored inflation is in truth contributing to the inability of many poor families to rise above the so-called poverty line.

The old saying about robbing Peter to pay Paul certainly comes to mind when we contemplate the plight of the poor. For the same government that seeks with one hand to reach into our pockets to pay for the proliferation of welfare programs is also busy with its other hand reaching into the pockets of the poor and diluting their already meager purchasing power.

Fortunately, some hopeful signs are finally beginning to emerge. Even such self-avowed liberals as the junior senator from New York realize that, and I quote him in a recent speech on the floor of the Senate: "Much of the present federal anti-poverty strategy is ineffective, inefficient and degrading."

The disenchantment of some liberals with the present federal effort is further mirrored in their support of legislation that would mobilize the immense resources of the private sector of our economy to fight the "War on Poverty" and to rehabilitate the slums of America.

Proposals like the one to establish a National Home Ownership Foundation, to encourage home ownership by low-income groups, would bring as much as $2 billion of private capital into the housing market. However, I return to my original premise. One root cause of poverty for which government is directly to blame is the constant cheapening of the value of the dollar.

Maybe the time has come for the generalissimo of the "War on Poverty," Mr. Sargent Shriver, to have a strategy session with the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fowler, and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. William McChesney Martin Jr.

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PORK BARREL IN WATTS — "Of over $5 million channeled into Watts since the riots, 51 per cent has gone for 'administration.' The ghetto has become a gigantic pork barrel, a place where anti-poverty opportunists get rich quick and split."—By Shana Alexander in *Life*

Lauchlin Currie, left, was named by late Communist agent Elizabeth Bentley, right, as a member of the wartime spy ring. Although Currie denied the charges, they were later proved beyond reasonable doubt.

To Teach in Canada

Has Lauchlin Currie Finally Learned Truth About Communism?

By WILLARD EDWARDS

After 17 years of self-imposed exile in South America, one of the central figures in the Communist spy intrigues of the Roosevelt era is returning to guide young minds at a Canadian college.

Government agents, who keep track of such things, report that Lauchlin Currie, who left the United States in 1950 to avoid a Senate investigation, will be a visiting professor at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., for the 1967-68 term beginning in September.

Currie has been granted $6,000 and expenses for the visit by the Canada Council, a tax-supported agency. He will presumably lecture on economics, fiscal planning and foreign policy, a field in which he played a prominent role as a White House administrative assistant from 1939 to 1945.

In 1948, Currie, a native of Canada, was named by the late Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed agent for a Russian spy ring, as one of her wartime informants. He appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and swore that the charge was not true.

But two years later, when a Senate committee, possessed of additional information, sought to call him for more questioning, he departed for Colombia to take up permanent residence. He foreswore the United States citizenship he had obtained in 1934 and became a citizen of Colombia.

The wisdom of this move became apparent in 1953 when Herbert Brownell, then attorney general, made public a top-secret Federal Bureau of Investigation report, drafted in 1945, naming Currie as one of a number of government officials who had been utilized by the operators of the Soviet espionage network. Documentary evidence revealed his intervention to save Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, head of the spy ring, from federal investigation as a security risk and his indorsement for government employ of five other members of the ring.

Not until 1962 was Currie's true importance in government policy fully revealed. Diplomatic papers sealed in State Department archives for 20 years disclosed his influence on FDR in events leading up to the loss of China, America's great Asiatic ally, to communism. He served twice as special envoy to China for the President and reported that Chou En-lai, then the Chinese Communist liaison representative, was "interesting, sympathetic and not particularly radical." From then on, the days of Chiang Kai-shek, the anti-Communist leader, were numbered.

Currie's exile has been far from an ordeal. Soon after he arrived in Colombia, on the basis of his former ties to the White House and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, he contracted with the Colombian government to reorganize its administrative set-up for a $150,000 fee.

He married Elvira Wiesner, a Colombian, in 1954 and purchased a cattle ranch near Bogotá. To all questions about Communist affiliations, he replied that he was a victim of "McCarthyism," although his initial exposure came two years before the late Sen. McCarthy started his probes.

Recent developments in Colombia may have given Currie some cause for discomfort. Communism threatens Colombia, but it is not the brand with which he was accused of associating a quarter-century ago. Two armed bands of guerrillas, operating in the north, are loyal only to Fidel Castro of Cuba. Their leaders have publicly voiced their contempt of Russia which, they charge, is more interested in trade relations than in militant revolution in South America. If they seized power, they would regard with suspicion a former high official in the American "imperialist" government who was accused of Soviet sympathies.

The temptation is to speculate on the irony of Currie's plight as a possible fugitive from communism. On the other hand, he may, at the age of 64, merely crave a return to the land of his birth. A final possibility must be considered—that he has had time over the years, like many another, to reflect upon past errors. He alone can furnish the answer.

(Chicago *Tribune* Press Service)

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COULD BE — If current Agriculture Department policies prevail and grain prices continue to fall, within 20 years we may be buying wheat from India.

□ □ □

REP. BOB MICHEL (R.-Ill.) says that Administration planners have no conception of a billion dollars. How much is a billion? "It is a stack of $1 bills 212 times the height of the Empire State Building," Michel says. "It represents a spending rate of a dollar a minute for 1,902 years—with $264,000 left over."

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Strange Lessons for Johnny

A look at what pass as acceptable books at some vacation church schools

By MIKE ENGLEMAN in the Dallas *Morning News*

Did your 15-year-old attend vacation church school this summer? If he did, it might be a good idea to sit down with him and find out just exactly what he learned. For if your church followed the curriculum offered by a New York outfit that calls itself "Friendship Press," and if little Johnny paid attention in class, by now he may be confused.

Mission: The Christian's Calling is a packet of two books designed as a course of study for junior high school "early teens" in vacation church school, Sunday school or Sunday night fellowship groups. It has found its way into several churches of the Dallas area.

The apparent theme of the two books is worthy enough. The books say to the youngster: "It is the duty of Christians from all faiths to put their belief into action in the world." There's certainly nothing new about this teaching.

But running through the two books are several strange subtleties that must make Johnny, who is impressionable at age 15, question the wisdom of his parents.

If Johnny has been taught to obey the law and the police, he must wonder after reading one of the books, *Called to Be,* why the brutal police deserve any respect. *Called to Be* mentions police at least five times, and in each instance they are the "bad guys."

Listen as the book describes those first days after Christ's crucifixion in news story style: "Governor Pilate today asked the FBI to keep the disciples of Jesus under close surveillance. It is feared that the 11 might seek to continue his [sic] seditious activities. . . ."

Or in relating the duty of the Christian in these modern days, here's one instance of how the book pictures police and the law: "Numerous Christians are being arrested during these days for challenging customs and laws they hold to be wrong. Many have been attacked by fire hoses and police dogs. . . ."

The books tell a horrible story of 23 peace marchers' maltreatment by police, claiming to be quoting directly from a "news report." In the guidebook for the adult that will be teaching the class, it is revealed that the story comes not from a reliable news source at all, but instead from "an actual account printed in a civil rights magazine. . . ."

The story graphically relates how the "Walk-for-Peace" marchers are arrested. "Jack stopped, and a plainclothesman put his hand on Jack's arm saying, 'You're under arrest—get in the bus.' Jack sat down in non-cooperation and said, 'I have nothing against you personally but I cannot co-operate with this arrest.' The officer . . . said, 'Bring the electric prodder over here.' "

After telling how the prodder was used on Michele's (a girl) "legs and thighs," the author of *Called to Be,* Theodore A. Braun, writes: "Police brutality is a problem in all parts of our country—South and North, East and West—especially toward minority groups."

Then Braun asks, "Does a person ever have the right to put his own conscience above the law? What if he believes a law to be wrong? Should he in all cases obey that law, or can he refuse to obey, accepting the consequences, being obedient to a higher (and in his own mind, better) law?"

What will be a 15-year-old's answer to these carefully posed questions?

Braun guarantees the student's answer with his story about Christ in the temple after first asking another question: "Is it true that 'angry young men' such as Jesus are not tolerated by society very long—they are either tamed, ostracized or crucified?"

After describing Christ's acts in ridding the temple of the money changers and animal salesmen "like a bull let loose in a china shop," Braun puts forth these questions:

"How do you react to the story of the temple cleansing? Should Jesus have first written a letter to the superintendent of the temple grounds or to the editor of the city newspaper? Should he have picketed the temple merchants, conducted a temple sit-in or organized a march on the temple? Or do you agree with his taking the matter into his own hands and acting as he did?"

The remainder of this section admonishes Johnny to "help overturn all the tables that need turning in the sacrosanct temples of society. Is there a need for revolution in your own community?"

What will a child make out of this call to revolution? How will he react to the totally black picture painted of police and the law? Will he believe all police are animals?

Will he accept Braun's word that Christ was a "revolutionary"?

Will he understand that Christ had the power to overturn kings, to reorganize government and society, but did not use it? From what he reads in this book, can he be expected to see that Christ could have been a social reformer or a Martin Luther King, but was not? Does he know that Christ could have ended the endless brutality of the Roman Empire, but chose not to?

Can little Johnny be expected to understand that Christ was most interested in another kind of kingdom, that He offered not salvation from earthly poverty and strife, but eternal peace in a life after death?

The foregoing has been just a taste of *Mission: The Christian's Calling* and the Friendship Press. But it should be enough of a warning to Johnny's parents that they should examine the teaching materials being used in their church.

Friendship Press publishes a great number of teaching materials for churches and is a rather popular source of literature for some Protestant denominations.

Listed discreetly on the last page of Friendship Press' catalogue is the publishing house's address: 475 Riverside Drive, New York. Oddly enough, the same address is carried on the literature of another Protestant organization—the National Council of Churches.

☐ ☐ ☐

COMIC MORT SAHL says that he has been "blacklisted" by the Kennedy family and their friends because of humor he directed at the late President when he was in the White House. Sahl told *Variety,* the show business trade journal, that because of the Kennedys' vendetta, his income dropped in one year from $400,000 to $19,000.

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FORESIGHT — One thing you have to admit: the Administration sure has an uncanny eye for the future. It came up with the idea of a Demonstration Cities program and just look at all the cities having demonstrations!

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Lavish Welfare Schemes Ahead

Here's the grand strategy welfarists are now mapping

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Reprinted from the August issue

- A guaranteed job with the government for anyone who can't find work elsewhere.
- Annual income for anyone who can't or shouldn't work.
- Socialized medical care that would drastically alter the private practice of medicine.
- "Improved income distribution" that would take more money out of your pocket by making the federal income tax rates much steeper.
- Social Security for the young, financed out of general treasury revenues.

These are but a few of the specific goals of an army of welfare warriors. Some of them are in welfare worker lobbies, some are labor unionists, some are academicians, some are in government.

They are battle-hardened veterans willing to fight future skirmishes to win their war.

They are working on interim goals now to grab ground nearer their ultimate objectives.

While the chieftains map strategy, legions of welfare recipients tramp the streets on what are workdays for other Americans, demanding "rights and respect"—and more money.

There's diversity in approach among the chiefs. The stated goal is to eliminate poverty; the means toward that end demand investigation.

Says cigar-chomping Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during part of the Truman Administration and now a consulting economist and attorney:

"The United States is so rich that everyone should be living above the poverty level; this should be considered a nationwide universal right, a complement to the right to vote."

Declares the New York based National Association of Social Workers, Inc.: "We have the resources in the United States to abolish poverty for the first time in human history and to do so in a decade."

Mr. Keyserling agrees, saying if we follow his directions, we can do it by 1975.

Interim Goal Sought

For some, an interim goal is enactment of President Johnson's proposed 20 per cent increase in Social Security benefits. This Social Security measure is now being debated in Congress. It would be financed by raising the wage base and the tax rate charged employers, employes and the self-employed.

While disagreeing with some parts of the Administration package, the AFL–CIO is supporting most of it, calling it a "down payment on our long-term objective—a 50 per cent increase in benefits. all across the board."

Economist Leon Keyserling, left, and HEW Under Secretary Wilber Cohen both urge massive federal spending.

Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers president, wants a general increase of at least 50 per cent in benefits, with a monthly minimum of $100 and extensive liberalization of Medicare.

Wilbur Cohen, who for years led the drive for Medicare, is now under secretary of health, education and welfare. He has his own time table for erasing poverty. If we accelerate efforts already begun we can cut the government's present poverty figure of 17 per cent of the population down to less than 10 per cent by the mid-'70s and virtually eliminate it in the following decade, he says

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR PHOTO

Welfare recipients air their "grievances" in Washington, D.C.

Leaning back in his chair, looking through half-glasses, Mr. Cohen tells *Nation's Business* the first priority is to eliminate poverty among the aged. "You can't argue it's beyond our financial ability. It's feasible, it's practical, but if you don't feel it can be done all at once, scale it over several years." He'd do this by increasing benefit checks.

One controversial way Mr. Cohen would raise the money is to tax the employer on a percentage of the employe's entire earnings. The tax presently applies only up to $6,600. He would, however, still apply a base to the employe's contributions. So the concept of equal sharing of the tax by employer and employe would end. The employer would pay the lion's share.

Mr. Cohen disagrees that Social Security is becoming too socialized. "It's a real defense of the private enterprise system," he contends. "It relieves people of anxieties, encourages them to take risks, to be creative."

Of all the plans forwarded, the most ambitious is spelled out in a document called the "Freedom Budget," prepared for the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Mr. Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The budget was drawn up for Mr. Randolph by Mr. Keyserling, but its basic objectives and broad outlines have been endorsed by more than 180 organization leaders, clergymen, academicians, including Harvard economics Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, United Steel workers of America President I. W. Abel, Dr. Benjamin Spock, national chairman of the Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy, and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

To attain his objective of eliminating poverty by 1975, Mr. Keyserling places greatest stress on guaranteed full employment for those who will work and guaranteed annual income for those who don't.

He says it's the federal government's responsibility to create jobs for the millions of people who can't find work in private enterprise or with state and local governments.

For those who can't work because they're disabled or don't work because they're retired, or for some other reason, he would create a guaranteed income floor. This might start at $3,600 a year for a family of four, he says. But he adds, "This is a matter of detail."

To any who doubt we can afford such generosity, Mr. Keyserling assures that all this and more can be accomplished by accelerating the economy's growth rate.

"Freedom Budget" spending by 1975 is projected at $173 billion a year, but this figure couldn't be expected to hold still, since the figure had to be raised $18 billion in just four years because of inflation.

When the guaranteed annual income is working, he and others promise, the patchwork of public assistance programs could be eliminated. But before that, they should be fattened.

Welfare already is fat—both in number of recipients and in dollars handed out. In 10 years the number of people on relief has increased 50 per cent to 8.2 million, while the cost has skyrocketed nearly 120 per cent to almost $7 billion.

Guaranteeing every family say $5,000 a year would cost about $40 billion.

To help the elderly, he says, is simple. "We have had the [Social Security] system since 1935. The envelopes are all addressed. All you have to do is put bigger checks inside. We ought to double these benefits within five years."

Others, including the National Association of Social Workers, agree a doubling is needed.

The NASW and other groups like it spread their wings beyond social welfare to world affairs. For instance, among its objectives for 1967, NASW lists an end to the bombing of North Viet Nam, negotiations with all the parties to the war, including the Viet Cong, and admission of Red China into the United Nations.

The welfare warriors clearly are pointing toward a program of national health insurance. Enactment of federal Medicare two years ago was a breakthrough they had been fighting for for years.

Look at what's happened since and what's going on right now and you can detect the welfare grand strategy.

Jerome Pollack, formerly of the United Auto Workers and now on Harvard's faculty, counts five stages in the evolutionary process of new programs.

Five Stages Listed

First is the breakthrough. In the case of Medicare, it was the 1965 law expanding Social Security to hospital benefits for elderly.

Second comes the implementation period. Part of Medicare went into operation a year ago; other parts, the first of this year.

Third is the second-stage legislation. This is aimed mostly at getting the bugs out of the breakthrough legislation and broadening it a bit. This is about where we are now with Medicare.

Fourth comes a period when detailed plans are laid but big legislative pushes deferred.

And fifth is broad, new legislation. And if the welfare warriors have their way, this means national health insurance for all.

Labor unions, including the AFL-CIO, have long had this as a goal. But for now, they're trying to expand Medicare to cover the permanently disabled under age 65, the cost of drugs and medicines for the elderly. They also want to eliminate the deductibles a patient must pay before Medicare starts paying.

And they would deny doctors the right to bill patients directly. Instead a physician would have to seek reimbursement from the government.

They rant that present private practice is wasteful, isn't working. Their prescription: Group, clinic-type practice.

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO's department of community services activities, preaches: "Doctors and organized medical people need to take into consideration that they are not in business—that they are out to practice medicine."

Another aim of some welfarists is "improved income distribution." The "Freedom Budget" says, "We should make the federal income tax much more progressive than now." This means putting even more tax burden on middle- and upper-income taxpayers.

The present "maldistribution" is labeled "intolerable."

After proposing higher taxes for all but the poor, Mr. Keyserling maintains that his whole program "would not subtract from the income of anyone."

He thinks it's unfortunate we had a tax cut a few years ago. He would rather have stimulated the economy with increased federal deficit spending.

"If we had thrown $20 billion into the streets and let the people scramble for it, we would have stimulated the economy for awhile, and the distribution probably would have been more equitable than under the actual tax reductions."

(Continued on opposite page)

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Radicals at Work in House Office Building

Paid by public funds, they help plan leftist convention

By ALICE WIDENER

What the current investigating committees on Capitol Hill are hunting for is right under Congress' nose. If the investigators would find out what really is going on in Room 1204 A of the Longworth House Office Building, and follow all leads into and out of that room, they would learn all about who really is behind the violent disruption of our American communities and deliberate vilification of the President of the United States.

The occupant of Room 1204A in the Longworth Office Building is a young man named Paul Timothy Gorman, fresh out of Yale, Oxford and the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. The room itself is an annex of the office of Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, though an effort has been made to mislead press reporters by assertions that the room is an annex of Rep. John S. Monagan's office. His annex is 1204; Gorman is in 1204A.

Since January 1967 Paul Gorman has been in the employ of seven members of the House of Representatives, a month at a time, at a monthly salary of $1,085.39. They are Representatives Phillip Brown and Don Edwards of California; John Conyers Jr. of Michigan; Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota; Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, and Benjamin S. Rosenthal and William F. Ryan of New York.

Among the seven, three are members of the House Judiciary Committee. Six of the seven—Burton, Conyers, Kastenmeier, Rosenthal, Edwards and Ryan—along with Representatives John G. Dow of New York, Augustus F. Hawkins and Edward R. Roybal of California and Henry Helstoski of New Jersey, signed a public statement, Aug. 1, 1967 (said to have been drafted with the aid of Gorman) on "War, Riot and Priorities" which branded public reaction and indignation over the violent rebellion as "a cycle of vigilantism and repression" and which called for "social reconstruction" of our nation.

In a franked letter on congressional stationery postmarked Aug. 2, 1967, Paul Gorman wrote to Bob Ross at headquarters of National Conference for New Politics in Chicago:

"Waskow thought you might be interested in having a look at this statement, issued yesterday by a group of congressmen, for whom I work, who have sort of disaffected from the congressional party and the President through votes against war appropriations and the like. It might be conceivable that the statement could be used to encourage growing New Politics movements. . . ."

What is New Politics? It is the radical-left coalition operating under the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) which defines the term as "pressure politics" and "guerrilla politics" and "revolutionary politics." This is not surprising, because a member of the NCNP National Council is Stokely Carmichael.

Another member is Arthur I. Waskow of the Institute for Policy Studies, formerly legislative assistant to Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier and a close associate of the Fund for the Republic's left-wing Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif., where the National Conference for New Politics was originally organized in August 1965.

The NCNP will hold a major convention in Chicago, August 29-September 4, 1967, at which the keynote speaker will be Dr. Martin Luther King. The convention steering committee has been

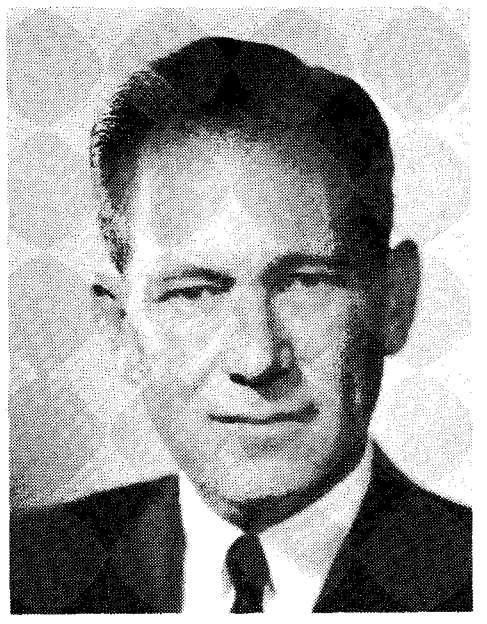
Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D.-Wis.) provides a room for radicals.

working closely with Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Bob Ross, to whom Gorman addressed his franked letter, is on the administrative committee of the Radical Education Project conducted by Students for a Democratic Society, which is described by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as "a militant young group that receives support from the Communist party and which in turn supports Communist objectives and tactics."

Arthur I. Waskow, who channeled Paul Gorman into a room on Capitol Hill, was a contributor to the radical document "Liberal Papers" in 1962 that rocked Congress on its heels.

Gorman is cooperating closely with



Gorman also worked for ex-ADA chairman Don Edwards (D.-Calif.), above.

the New York City headquarters of National Conference for New Politics whose executive director is William F. Pepper. He addressed a group at McMillin Theater, Columbia University, Aug. 17, 1967, and said, "Old Politics is dead; the Democratic and Republican parties are bankrupt." He added that the overthrow of the old society in our country by the new political left "*must* happen."

It is happening—right under Congress' nose. If it will poke its nose into Room 1204A at the Longworth House Office Building and follow the revolutionary scent wherever it leads, Congress will find out enough about the radical movement in our nation to warrant asking for a declaration of a state of national emergency. If Congress doesn't find out, then it can be safely predicted that the riots, flag burnings and subversion of 1967 will be insignificant incidents compared with the national uprisings of 1968.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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Continued from opposite page

Another proposal gaining popularity among the welfarists is that of Prof. Merton C. Bernstein of Ohio State University. He would grant Social Security payments to the young poor. This money would come out of general revenues, appropriated by the Congress, with the expectation that a youth supposedly would "pay back" the benefits in the form of Social Security taxes over his working life.

Prof. Bernstein is skeptical of the so-called "negative income tax," an idea of University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman to make payments to those whose income falls below a certain minimum. Dr. Friedman proposes that his negative tax replace most existing welfare programs.

Organized labor, federal officials and many academicians are of the opinion that perpetual subsidies ladled from general revenues in the Treasury will be needed if Social Security is to play the vastly enlarged role they envision.

While the chieftains lay strategy for long-range goals and battle for such interim goals as a $2 minimum wage, welfare recipients demand more money.

Earlier this summer, with the help of the National Welfare Rights Movement, they demonstrated in scores of U.S. cities. In New York they chanted "More money now." In Philadelphia, it was "Millions for the moon—pennies for us," and "Welfare is a right, not a privilege."

The Strange Case of the Telescopic Sights

From the Houston *Tribune*

Strange, indeed, is the case of the high-powered rifle scopes ordered by a Houston anti-poverty agency.

The employe of the Harris County Community Action Committee (HCCAA) whose name appeared on the requisition couldn't remember sending such an unusual order.

The next day his memory was vastly improved. He had ordered the seven $111 telescopic sights, after all.

To quote Mayor Louis Welch, "Saturday night I read where he said he could not recall such an order. Then on Sunday there was a three-page prepared statement that was obviously written by someone else. . . . His memory improved greatly after he was handed a statement which he could not read very well."

Sen. John Tower and Rep. George Bush did well to demand a congressional investigation of this bizarre affair. Sen. Ralph Yarborough, however, does his constituents a disservice when he says he believes an investigation unnecessary and declares that "Too many people are playing party politics with the 'War on Poverty' in an attempt to subvert it and destroy it."

Since this strange affair came to light with Police Chief Herman Short's revelation of it, the senator apparently is hitting at the chief, among others. Short, however, is not a Republican and hence cannot be accused of "playing party politics." In fact, he showed remarkable restraint in sitting on the story for two weeks and revealing it only in reply to a reporter's questions.

This case is so strange that it might be well to recapitulate the entire incident, so far as has become known.

On July 10 an order was sent from the HCCAA to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, the anti-poverty outfit Sargent Shriver directs, for seven rifle scopes 22 inches long, equipped with standard range settings "that can be attached to any rifle."

Such orders are supposed to bear a signature. Oddly enough, this one did not. In lieu of a signature was the typed name, "George Miller." Despite this discrepancy, the OEO approved the order and routed it through the General Services Administration office in Fort Worth, which in turn sent it to Kelly Air Force Base at San Antonio.

There a civilian employe named Lester Washington said he ignored the OEO approval and stopped the order because "I did not think it a suitable item for this type of organization."

Amen.

Act II: Houston's Chief of Police Herman Short revealed, in response to a reporter's question, that the order had been sent to Washington. He had known about it for two weeks and had a photostatic copy of it.

Act III: The efforts to whitewash and throw up smoke screens begin.

The Washington office of the OEO throws out the hint that the whole thing might be a hoax, even though the order was on the proper stationery.

Next Washington tries to minimize the whole affair by stating that "no requisition was honored." The fact is that the OEO headquarters did honor the requisition.

Meanwhile, the head of the Houston office suggests that the intention must have been to remove the lenses from the scopes and use them for microscopes. Optical experts say, however, that there is no way a telescopic sight can be converted into a microscope.

Washington is heard from again. The scopes had deteriorated to such a point, it was claimed, that they no longer could be used for rifle sights. "Not so," comes back word from San Antonio. The scopes are "in very good condition."

Act IV: George Miller suddenly remembers having sent the order, asserts that he did intend to make microscopes, and reads a statement which, as one might have anticipated, denounced Chief Short for allegedly "fanning the flames of hysteria" in revealing the unusual order.

Altogether, a very strange affair indeed. In view of the fact that in several cities employes of the "War on Poverty" outfits have acted as agitators in major riots and insurrections, and in view of the fact that two men charged with murder in connection with the slaying of a policeman at Texas Southern University in May were hired for a time by the HCCAA, it is scarcely surprising that citizens are concerned.

Their concern is deepened as a result of revelations that the HCCAA has acquired a quantity of walkie-talkies and radios for monitoring police calls.

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New Civil Rights Act: How Will It Work?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Passage by the House of Representatives of a new omnibus civil rights act left many Congress-watchers puzzled. It had been predicted during the terrible period of the Newark and Detroit riots that civil rights legislation was dead for the rest of this session. The enactment of the bill by a top-heavy majority of 326 to 93, moreover, was accompanied by the complaints and angry expostulations by many of those who voted for the measure.

To add to the general bewilderment of those sitting in the gallery, the House was more than somewhat perturbed by the call of Martin Luther King for massive "non-violent" demonstrations. In the wings, too, was Jesse Gray—known for his incitement to anti-police violence—who led a shouting session against House liberals who would not do as he ordered them to. A fortnight ago, Gray had led a noisy demonstration in the House gallery, and Capitol police were braced for a return performance.

More than one House member, however, did not see the Civil Rights Act of 1967 as a capitulation to the "civil rights" extremists. In fact, it was quietly observed that the measure, if passed by the Senate, will be a double-edged sword.

For in making it a federal crime to injure, threaten, or interfere with anyone exercising the long list of "rights" that Congress and the Supreme Court have enumerated in statutes and decisions, can as easily be employed to protect those who have been seriously damaged by rioters and demonstrators.

In recent months there has been an increasing awareness of what the rioting has done, not only to the fabric of American society, but to the rights of individuals who have been set upon by "civil rights" extremists. Certainly a case can be made for the non-rioters in the cities targeted by the extremists this summer. They have been deprived of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. Intimidation has replaced persuasion in the Negro slums, and freedom of association and conscience have gone up in the flames of "burn, baby, burn" rhetoric and action.

The catch, of course, will be in the application of the new statute. The Justice Department under Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark has shown little interest in any impartial application of existing laws, negating the slogan that the law enforcement must be color blind.

It is a fact, though, that the Civil Rights Act of 1967 would have languished on the legislative vine had it not included provisions that reflected the congressional mood. Support for an amendment making it a federal crime to interfere with a policeman or a fireman in the performance of his duty—a so-called anti-riot clause—made the bill palatable to some who might have voted against it.

In that category, too, was another amendment prohibiting the prosecution of any law enforcement officer for violating the act while "carrying out the duties of his office or enforcing lawful ordinance." This will go a long way toward uplifting the morale of the police and sparing them from the legal harassment which has become a kind of game among some "civil rights" partisans.

But perhaps most significant was the inclusion in the measure of a provision making it clear that incitement to riot was not a civil right, protected by the 1st Amendment. That Congress should feel compelled to reiterate this principle is a sad commentary on the state of law and order in these United States.

The "civil rights" sections of the bill passed by the House offer little that breaks new ground. For the most part, as many reluctant members realized, it simply includes in the federal code—and with congressional sanction—much of the legislation "passed" by the federal courts in the last 15 years.

The extremists will disregard it. The so-called moderates in the civil rights field will proclaim a great victory. But it is hard to see how it will achieve very much. It was touted by its supporters as a gesture to the nation's urban Negroes. The adolescents and their older brothers, as they explode in riot, will hardly be aware that any law was passed for them.

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CHICOMS IN U.N.?—Is LBJ laying the groundwork for a U.N. seat for the Red Chinese? In an interview published in *Der Stern* of Germany, Johnson expressed the hope that the Chinese Communists would one day take a "respected seat" in the family of nations. He told the West German newsmen that he asked Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of Rumania to convey these views to Peking.

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A SENATORIAL UPROAR followed LBJ's appointment of the completely unqualified Simon F. McHugh to a $26,000 job on the Subversive Activities Control Board. McHugh had earned the post by marrying the President's one-time favorite secretary, Victoria McCammon. Now comes the disclosure that Miss McCammon's parents were sent to the Budapest International Fair last fall as representatives of the United States. Cost to the taxpayers: $2,253.01.

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Workmen lay an underground gas pipeline. The gas industry is now facing a vigorous challenge from the federal government which wants to equate natural gas dangers with high explosives and atomic piles.

Gas Pipeline Safety

Is new federal law really needed?

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

". . . we have so long found life to be an affair of being rather frightened than hurt that we have become like the people who live under Vesuvius, and chance it without much misgiving."

Samuel Butler's observation in *The Way of all Flesh* swam back into memory the other day when Ralph Nader, the scourge of car makers and Robert Tibbs, a former St. Louis gas pipeline foreman, were conjuring up the perils of living in our gas-lit era.

The underground piping that moves natural gas to something like 140 million users is represented by Nader, Tibbs and others as being a man-made Vesuvius, capable of blowing schools, factories and cities to smithereens. Blood was made to curdle and flesh to creep in their testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Those witnesses were pushing adoption of a bill (S 1166), favored by the White House. It's a measure which would amend Title 18 of the U.S. Criminal Code so as to bracket natural gas with high explosives and atomic piles. It would hold gas companies criminally responsible for non-compliance with standards to be set by the fledgling Department of Transportation.

Lots can be said, pro and con, for another transfer of responsibility into the federal domain. There have been relatively few fatalities from gas transmission and distribution, but we've had a couple of scares, such as one in Queensborough, N.Y., and another in Fairfax County, Va. Actually, the fatality rates from gas lines are far below those of airlines, highway travel, railroads and bathtubs.

The gas industry is a big spender on safety, if for no other reason that it's good business. As of now, the gas companies in 46 states comply with regulations set by the high-class but industry-financed United States of American Standards Institute, and are responsible before the law to state and local agencies. S 1166 would cause the pipeline industry "to satisfy such standards . . . as the secretary of transportation may prescribe."

This vague language opens the industry to the threat of submitting to underground inspection by the new Transportation Department, which has no previous experience in this field, and the possibility of tearing up many hundreds of thousands of miles of subterranean piping. Already, the unwarranted insinuation that gas is as destructive as dynamite, gun powder and atomic fission has hurt the gas people in their public relations contest with electricity and oil companies.

The Administration's passion to associate itself with consumer-safety legislation is on the way to boosting consumer costs. The Administration which very much needs a sustained prosperity has knocked public confidence in this industry that supplies one-third of the nation's energy sources. These are funny things to be happening in the Commerce Committee, of all places, and several senators from each party say that the three-page bill is much too skimpy and hysterical for passage as it now stands.

Aside from the hoary argument of whether and how much the federal government should indulge its Socialistic itch-to-interfere in everything, there are further questions that go to continuously feeding the American public on fear.

It's become the rabble-rousing practice of the "Great Society" to gesture with alarm at virtually every microbe, rodent, pollutant and moving object, and to rush in with a program to abate the danger and to win the gratitude of the populace.

It would be hard to show how the multiplicity of do-good dollars and bureaucrats has done anything more than raise an ignorant clamor for more of the same. Beyond that, the progressive fear-feeding appears to be building a national psychosis that could make "fraidy-cats" and hypochondriacs out of a nation which is by all odds the healthiest, wealthiest and allegedly the wisest on earth.

True, our industrial complex and the warlike world do make dangers that are comparable to living on the hillsides of Vesuvius. But, as old man Butler wrote, we should "chance it" and quit moaning.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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SHINING EXAMPLE — If Viet Nam is an indication of this Administration's ability to handle foreign affairs, then Detroit is a monument to its domestic policy.

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Looking for Viet Nam Answers

Who's Right? Stewart Alsop or the Generals?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Stewart Alsop, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post,* makes the categorical statement that almost all generals are almost always wrong about all wars. Since most wars end badly for both sides, for reasons that have more to do with civilian character than with military strategy, the temptation to blame the military is almost irresistible.

It is easy to have fun with the prediction made by Gen. Eisenhower's intelligence staff in 1944 that "organized resistance" by the Germans would end before 1945. But the civilians—President Roosevelt, with the reluctant acquiescence of Prime Minister Churchill—had put special backbone in the Germans by proclaiming the policy of unconditional surrender, so where does the blame for the mistaken prophecy rest?

Again, Mr. Alsop drags out the old canard that Douglas MacArthur had pooh-poohed the notion that the Chinese Communists might intervene in Korea. What MacArthur actually said was that no sensible Red Chinese general would risk his troops on the Korean peninsula if he had the assurance that his Manchurian communications and air bases might be bombed. The Red Chinese, of course, were practically told by the British that their Manchurian sanctuary would be respected. So who made the mistake about the Korean War?

When the current intensification of the bombing attacks on North Viet Nam fails, as it presumably will, the military will be blamed all over again.

Nothing will be said about the civilian decision, in the White House and in the office of the secretary of defense, to hold back on the bombing until the enemy had a chance to decentralize his supply services and to get his storage facilities underground.

Although the United States is stepping up the bombing of North Vietnamese targets, the basic strategy in effect has not changed, much to the detriment of the U.S. military position. Above, bombs hit the Thai Nguyen rail yards.

Some of the military men know that bombing alone cannot win the Vietnamese war at this late stage. Just two weeks ago, at a "colloquy" held at the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy in Boston, Va., I heard the retired Gen. Thomas Lane—surely a military man—say that we couldn't win the Vietnamese war so long as it was fought as a North-South instead of an East-West war.

The general insisted that 50,000 North Vietnamese could always beat 500,000—or even a million—Americans as long as there is an unmolested sanctuary to the west in Laos and Cambodia which is "off bounds" to Americans. If the bigger U.S. forces bunch up, so Gen. Lane said, the enemy will simply strike elsewhere; if, on the other hand, the more powerful army is split up in an effort to defend everything in detail, the enemy will go between them.

There will be no end to the war, concluded the general, until we pinch off the enemy's supply routes in Laos, which we have a legal right to do inasmuch as the Communists have already violated the agreement guaranteeing Laos' neutrality.

If we lost in Viet Nam because the western half of the natural field of battle has been denied to us while it is open to the enemy, it will be a civilian, not a military, mistake. Will Stewart Alsop then write an article to prove that "almost all civilians are almost always wrong about all wars"?

One thing is certain: the judgment of one civilian—Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara – has been deplorably faulty insofar as his public statements are concerned.

In a special report on the "Economic Impact of the Viet Nam War" prepared by the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University in Washington (not to be confused with the Institute for American Strategy which was addressed by Gen. Lane), the case is made that McNamara's budget estimations for fiscal 1967 were predicated on the assumption that $10.2 billion would be sufficient for the year in Viet Nam. The final cost for the year will actually be almost double that. Because of McNamara's mistaken estimate, President Lyndon Johnson saw no reason to cut back domestic spending. We are getting a pretty inflation as a result.

Secretary McNamara might make the excuse that he couldn't foresee the shipping of sophisticated Soviet rockets and other such gear to the Vietnamese theatre. But the point is that civilians in high places can be wrong about war just as often as the generals. Inasmuch as McNamara has been consistently wrong ever since he said, in August 1965, that the South Vietnamese forces "will continue to bear the brunt of the fighting," maybe we should give another civilian a try as boss of the Pentagon.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

The Sheik of Araby

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I read an intriguing piece some months ago about Kuwait, which—I had to look it up on the map—is an independent Arab sheikdom lying between Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The writer said there were no taxes and that everything—schooling, shelter and whatnot—was on the house. Or, rather, on the Sheik. For Kuwait simply bubbles with oil and the Sheik's royalties from it are so fabulous that he couldn't possibly spend them, and so donates a vast part to his people.

Naturally, nobody ever pickets him. A Sheik like that is bound to inspire loyalty and affection, even though he doesn't look precisely like Valentino.

How different, alas, are things here. LBJ is in difficulty and his popularity wanes. Puerto Rico thought about statehood, but, on weighing the situation, decided to retain its commonwealth status, thanks just the same.

Other countries, too, are disturbed. Mao's Great Leap Forward is going backward; the Democratic Republic of the Congo (there's a misnomer for you), Nasser's United Arab Republic (ditto) and even that showcase of African culture, Nigeria, are all having shooting trouble.

What's puzzling about this sorry state of affairs is that the United Nations, which was formed expressly to handle such matters, is still in business in New York. At least, somebody's cashing the checks we send to retain our membership.

Mr. McNamara has done his best for peace in Viet Nam by conducting a no-win war. But the military protest that a prolonged no-win may turn out to be a Ho-win, and are evidently hoping the secretary goes back to Ford.

Nor are things any better on the home front. "What we need in these times"—I quote LBJ, Linus Pauling, Bobby Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Fulbright and practically everyone else on TV panels—"is bold, new ideas for the problems confronting us."

This bold, new approach—far older than the hills—consists of outlining what the government should do for us. Which is strange, since all the above have reverently praised John F. Kennedy's, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Apparently, what they propose to do for their country is bankrupt it. Not that there's far to go.

They demand the government eliminate slums, poverty, rats, roaches, hunger, obesity, knock-knees, air pollution and, above all, a balanced budget.

Mayor Lindsay wants $50 billion to make New York a real fun city; Dr. King would put all the unemployed Negroes in the Post Office, thus giving us three deliveries a day—and probably raising the price of a letter to $2; Mr. Farmer of CORE thinks it may take two or three trillion to equalize things.

And Reuther wants private industry to do its share. He asks for his union a raise of about $4 an hour, a guaranteed annual wage, a share of the profits (if any) and a few other fringe benefits. Victor Riesel, that knowledgeable labor reporter, puts the total cost at $18 billion.

That could do for autos what the printers did for three New York papers—make them disappear. Still, with the cars gone, it would be a great victory over air pollution.

All these demands have obvious merit, but where's the money coming from? Well, here's a bold, new idea, even if TV never asks me.

Let us petition the Kuwait Sheik to become a commonwealth of his country. Patriotism is old hat, anyhow, and think what we'd get. In return, we cede him our title of leader of the free world. He may have everything else, but that would give him real status.

In one fell swoop, he takes over Viet Nam, the hippies, the beatniks, and Stokely Carmichael. We get rid of our debts and our 1968 elections, which could be deadly. Irving Berlin writes a "God Bless Kuwait" hymn, which obviously makes the Hit Parade.

So three cheers for the – darn it, I must look up the colors of the Kuwait flag. But three cheers, anyhow!

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Two Views of Communism on Its 50th Anniversary

Five Years in a Red Prison

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

This year heralds the 50th anniversary of the Communist takeover of Russia. In those 50 years the Communists have committed outrages against humanity on a scale matched only by madmen like Hitler, Torquemada and Ghengis Khan. Decent people throughout the world can only feel shame when they reflect that Soviet totalitarianism has now been in existence for 50 years.

In vivid fashion *Light at Midnight* exposes Communist inhumanity and Communist suppression of individual rights. Erica Wallach's story really began in 1949 when Noel Field, her foster father, disappeared in Czechoslovakia. Field, a former American diplomat turned Communist, was engaged in political refugee work. Suddenly, he dropped out of sight while in Prague; then his wife disappeared in the same city. Next, Field's brother vanished while searching for them. It seemed that no one was safe if he was related to Field, whom the Soviet secret police were then busily trying to frame as an arch-spy for the United States.

'Light at Midnight'
By Erica Wallach
Doubleday
New York 1967
379 pages $5.95

Erica Wallach had been born in Germany of parents destined to be labeled "premature" anti-Fascists. When they moved to Spain to escape the Fascist pressures they were drawn to the Republican cause. Mrs. Wallach was only a child in those days, but she closely identified with the anti-Franco position. She later returned to Germany and attended school and became a good, although obviously naive, Communist.

After World War II she did some work for the American OSS and married a soldier from the United States. It was then that she decided to try to find out what had happened to Noel Field. As her first step she simply called Communist friends in East Germany and crossed the border. She was not to reappear for five long years.

No sooner had Erica Wallach crossed into the Communist zone than she was arrested. For two years the Communists tortured her until she was finally given a "show" trial and convicted as a master spy for the United States. *Light at Midnight* is the story of that trial and the three years at hard labor she was forced to serve in the Arctic wastes.

Innocent of any charge of spying, Mrs. Wallach created much woe and confusion for her Soviet and East German captors. She found herself incapable of even thinking up a decent "confession." Still, her Communist jailers moved on relentlessly until she was merely a walking ghost.

"I had spent 16 days in [prison]. During this time I had four bowls of soup and 12 slivers of bread; but I did not fall ill from malnutrition. I was never allowed to wash; my hair was so matted with dirt that I could not get my fingers through it; I was unbelievably filthy. I expected infections, but they never came. I was stiff from cold, and I never got so much as a sniffle. Day after day I kept hoping for some terrible disease to start so that I would have to be taken out of the torture chamber. . . . On the eleventh day I fell forward while standing, no doubt from exhaustion; and since my hands were tied in the back, I could not break the fall and landed full force on my forehead."

Erica Wallach found herself questioned for hours, forced to stand in windy rooms at near zero temperature, deprived of any sanitary conditions, cursed, kept awake for days and still she could not "confess" to the absurdity of the charge. Finally, she begged to die, but a police official told her:

"Oh, they may die, but we don't kill them. As I was trying to explain to you, these methods are no picnic, and at the end of them you are in such a state that you will beg us on your knees to let you die. And, in fact, you will be quite close to death. But we have a method for that, too. Something like an injection, perhaps . . . that will bring you back to life, ready for more torture, more agony; and again you will beg us to let you die, and again we shall bring you back to face the suffering, the misery, even stronger, ever worse.

"There won't be much left of you, just a suffering body. No more thoughts, no heart, no brain, no will power. But over and over we will snatch that bit of life back from the deliverance that death would mean—until you talk, until you finally say every single thing we want to hear. And then we will let you die. And your body will be thrown out like a mangy cat's."

The police were right, and Erica Wallach finally did sign an absurd "confession" about spying for the United States, a statement she later repudiated. Then she was to face a "show trial." First, however, she was told that an investigation into her case must be made. This after two years of prison and torture.

One of the Soviet police officials put it this way: "What is two years? It's past. For us you did not exist, no. No document. You were not in our files, not arrested, therefore you were not. But now, you arrested, official, legal, documents, see? Now Soviet authorities will investigate case, formally indict you, try you. Soviet authorities very correct, you will see."

Erica Wallach describes her trial as lasting "for three days and . . . conducted in a strictly legal manner, except for the fact that there were no witnesses and no counsel for the defense."

The second half of *Light at Midnight* deals with Mrs. Wallach's incredible prison sojourn in the Arctic wastes. There at Vorkuta, which even Czar Nicholas I refused to use because no human could be expected to live in such a climate, Erica Wallach spent the next three years laying railroad tracks and trying to stay alive. In the winter the political prisoners worked in temperatures as low as 65 degrees below zero and in the summer they were attacked by swarms of flies and mosquitoes worse than those in a jungle.

Human Events Contributing Editor Phillip Abbott Luce will be interviewed in a CBS television special on the New Left to be shown September 12 at 10 p.m. EDT. Also featured in the documentary are Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. Robert Kennedy.

The experiences at Vorkuta defy imagination. Here the brutality and barbarity of the Communist state is best exposed for all to see. The women were starved, frozen, nearly suffocated in the summers and denied even elementary human necessities. The other women prisoners were a mixed lot and Mrs. Wallach's descriptions are short and incisive: "Our brigadier, Olga Stepanova, was a good-looking, thirty-ish woman from Sverdlovsk. She had had some kind of affair with a Frenchman who belonged to a military mission in the Lend-Lease days. Nylon stockings and other dangerous arms were found in her possession. She was given 15 years for espionage, and this was her tenth year."

Ultimately, the Soviets reviewed the case of Erica Wallach and with the death of Stalin they decided to release her. So, five years after she began her quest to find Noel Field, Erica Wallach again returned to West Germany and to freedom. She now lives in Virginia.

Despite the horrors she has endured, Mrs. Wallach writes with a remarkable lack of bitterness or vindictiveness. Although both publisher and author deny it, *Light at Midnight* is a political book, which accurately reflects the tyranny of communism on every page. Here is a book that should be read by every young American, because far too often young people forget—or are never taught—the cruel realities of the Communist system and the repression it thrives on.

Especially now, when many of our Soviet "experts" are extolling the growth of the "mellowing" Communist state, *Light at Midnight* exposes the Communists and makes a mockery of their 50th anniversary.

How U.S. 'Bridges' Aid Soviets

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL

"On one side of the Stettin harbor, American wheat is unloaded from freighters. On the other side of the same harbor, weapons are loaded which are used against American soldiers." This quote from a Hamburg newspaper of Oct. 1, 1966, is included in a new book that every American should read.

Eugene Lyons, senior editor of the *Reader's Digest*, is the author. He calls the book *Operation Suicide*.

A former United Press correspondent in Moscow, an expert on Soviet affairs, Lyons tears apart the Administration's policy of building "those strange bridges to communism."

American shipments to Communist Europe, Lyons points out, have included rapid-communication equipment, combustion engines, refrigeration compressors, synthetic fibers, computers, rocket engines, airborne devices, synthetic rubber, containers for explosives and nuclear radiation and detection instruments.

'Operation Suicide'
By Eugene Lyons
Twin Circle Publishing Co.
New York 1967

They include fertilizer chemicals, which Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has called as important as bullets.

"Directly or indirectly, such items end up as ingredients in the Soviet-made anti-aircraft system of North Viet Nam," Lyons says. He calls that system "one of the largest and most advanced ever constructed."

"Both Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat, and Melvin R. Laird, a Republican leader of the House, have estimated that 80 per cent of the war materiel flowing into North Viet Nam now comes from the Soviet-bloc countries," Lyons says.

"To simple-minded observers handicapped by common sense, this may look like political schizophrenia."

But Walt Rostow, presidential adviser and a chief architect of U.S. policy, sees signs of "pragmatism and moderation" in the Comminist camp which may open roads to "reconciliation and cooperation."

Lyons says that Rostow and the "bridge-building brigades rest their case on hopes, speculations and conjectures related to supposed changes in the USSR and its European empire since the passing of Stalin."

"This fanciful prognosis, of course, is angrily rejected by Communist nations as a malicious fairy tale," he adds. "It can't come true, Khrushchev warned us, until shrimps learn to whistle."

Is there any solid proof that the blueprinted bridges would in fact speed up mellowing and national independence at the Communist ends of the bridges? Lyons asks.

No, he says.

He cites the bridge built 10 years ago to Poland and quotes U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam who said: "The American policy of helping the Gomulka regime surmount its economic difficulties has not led to the more liberalizing evolution in Poland which could have been expected."

American help, it is pointed out, eased some of the economic strains upon the Polish Communists—strains which had led them to make concessions to their peoples after the 1956 revolution.

"Most of the gains of the Polish revolution of 1956 have been lost," Lyons says.

"Could it be," he asks, "that American aid worked in reverse, financing regression instead of advance?"

Runaway optimism about evolution in Russia "springs from the anxiety for a return to normalcy that will magically relieve the West of the need to defend itself against an unpleasant and costly challenge," Lyons says.

He recalls that such optimism appeared during the mid-'30s and again during the wartime alliance with the USSR and recurred in the "Spirit of Geneva" and the "Spirit of Camp David" and now the "Spirit of Holly Bush."

The consequence, says Lyons, is the gradual erosion of the Western alliance and the disintegration of NATO.

"Though that is certainly no part of the American intention, the top priority assigned to Soviet-American 'rapprochement' operates to weaken NATO, uphold the hand of de Gaulle and erode Western solidarity in general," he writes.

"Never before has a great and powerful nation based its world policies on such flimsy foundations of wishful thinking geared to self-deception."

That's us Eugene Lyons is writing about.

That's why everyone should read *Operation Suicide*.

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'Whose Government Is This, Anyway?'

Pointed question from leader of Constitutional Convention fight

By SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN (R.-Ill.)

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States begins with the words: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union" and for other purposes, "do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." I wonder whether we can still honestly say, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union"?

In 1964 the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in the case of *Reynolds vs. Simms.* It dealt with the composition and apportionment of state legislatures. The decision was promptly tagged as "the one-man, one-vote" rule. Strangely enough, the real significance of the decision became somewhat sidetracked.

The real issue was and is whether under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution a state can be deprived of the power and the right to determine the composition of at least one branch of its legislature so that fair representation is provided to all area political subdivisions and interests in the state.

This court decision says in effect that, notwithstanding the provisions of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution which reserves to the states and to the people the powers not expressly delegated by the federal government, the states must and shall comply with the clause in the 14th Amendment which assures equal protection of the laws, and that in respect to apportionment of state legislatures this means that the basis for apportionment must be population and population alone.

One effect of the high court decision is that the one-man, one-vote principle is now sought to be applied to political subdivisions of the states. That is to say, that it should be applied to county boards, school boards, park boards and other elective bodies without regard to the many diverse factors which must be considered to achieve the objective of fair representation.

The mischief inherent in the court decision is bound to go on and on and sooner or later it must have attention by the Congress and the people.

A resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to deal with this problem commanded a substantial majority of the votes of the Senate. In fact, the vote was 55 to 38. This, however, fell short by seven votes of the required two-thirds of the senators who might be present and voting.

While the attempt to obtain congressional approval of a constitutional amendment was under way, a parallel endeavor to have the necessary states petition the Congress for a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of submitting such an amendment was also under way. In fact, 32 of the necessary 34 states have already filed such applications. This right of the states to require the convening of a convention for the purpose of submitting amendments to the Constitution is guaranteed by Article V. This effort came under immediate attack.

In large part the arguments advanced against calling a Constitutional Convention were rather stuffy and invalid. It was said that it had never been done! As if there is no first for everything. It was said that it would open up a Pandora's box. One bewildered person said that it would open up a Pandora's

Sen. Dirksen notes that detractors of the convention illogically complain that one has simply never been called.

box that would let out all of the Trojan horses. The very mixture of the metaphor indicates the bewilderment of the spokesman.

It was said that it could wreck the Constitution. To that one might reply by saying that so could the court.

Every fantastic contention has been dreamed up to fortify the argument that the people cannot be entrusted with their own business. The very purpose of the second part of Article V of the Constitution was to assure the people that if a hostile Congress refused to submit amendments to the states, the people through their legislatures could petition Congress to do so and it was made mandatory. The Article states that the Congress "shall" call a convention on petition of the necessary number of states.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers, gave particular attention to this Article and pointed out that it was "peremptory" and that it left no discretion in the Congress with respect to calling a convention.

Whose government is this, anyway? If it is not the government of, for, and by the people, it is one of the single phenomena of our public life that candidates supplicate the people for their votes and, when elected to office, all too often promptly manifest an eloquent distrust of the people. Whenever the time comes that the people cannot be trusted with their own affairs it will be time to fold up the Republic and give the key back to the Indians.

The very people who framed the Constitution had no such timidity about going back to the people. The Constitution was ratified by the required number of states on July 2, 1788; within 11 months of its ratification 10 amendments were proposed, and within 26 months these were ratified and became a part of the Constitution. These were known as the Bill of Rights. What a lesson this should be to any self-appointed defenders of the faith who really have no faith in the people.

Twenty-five times the Constitution has been amended. These amendments include the Bill of Rights, the abolition of slavery, votes for women, prohibition, the repeal of prohibition, presidential succession, the poll tax and others.

When one watches the march of federalism, whether by court decree or executive ukase, one becomes acutely aware that the effort for a more perfect Union has been stalemated and that retrogression has set in. If this trend continues, state lines will fade only to be recorded in the dusty files of Rand McNally.

It is high time to find out from the people whether they approve of these encroachments on their powers. The most satisfactory way to ascertain the peoples' will is through a constitutional convention. We can then determine whether we can still honestly say: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

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BOMBS WASTED — A former Navy pilot said recently that he and his squadron mates dropped their bombs in the seas off North Viet Nam on "useless missions" pressed by commanders trying to rack up impressive numbers of sorties. Alex Waier told the Bay City (Mich.) *Times* that "about a third of our ordnance was dumped in the water, and that's a conservative estimate."

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REMEMBER WHEN? — Many countries admire the way the Soviet Union told China to release its ship—or else. Remember when the United States wasn't afraid to do things like that?

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Orders Sent to Castroites

A defector from the Cuban intelligence apparatus has disclosed that Castro agents operating within this country have been given detailed instructions to sabotage key installations in the event of an attack on Cuba.

Manuel Celestino Marcano Carrasquel, who defected to the West in June, gave the information to the Organization of American States. Marcano, who operated under a number of aliases in Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba, did not deal directly with Castro's U.S. agents.

As part of his training, however, he learned about a special radio signal for Cuban agents in this country that would be broadcast if Cuba were attacked.

"When an attack on Cuba occurs, at five in the afternoon, after a record 'Siboney' is played, they are going to give numbers in code...indicating what vulnerable points of interest of the United States are to be attacked as a protest against the aggression against Cuba," Marcano said. "This has been a standing arrangement, through Radio Havana, since 1964."

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Franco Still Popular With Most Spaniards

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Madrid:—Much of the world is not for changing planes, it's for changing one's viewpoint. Fly here and see why.

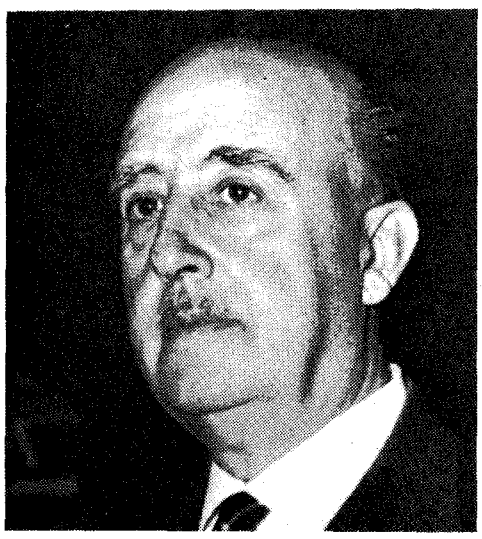
The revision begins with our home view about Francisco Franco's grass-roots standing with the Spanish people.

I interviewed Franco for the first time 24 years ago. Contrary to foreign impressions, he stood high then and, believe it or not, he obviously stands higher now.

The reasons do not require foreigners' approval or disapproval, but the truth about Franco's status here has been pitched to us with a curve.

In southern Europe it is said that the Spaniards have a sense of drama; the Portuguese have common sense. The difference between the two Iberian Peninsula countries is not just geographic. The difference in temperament is far more important.

Franco and Portugal's Antonio Salazar epitomize this difference, yet both hold records inside their own countries, and in Europe, for tenures that make an upstart of even such other long-term dictators as Tito.



Columnist Taylor says Francisco Franco (above) has brought economic and political stability to Spain.

Franco's proudest boast—"We were the first European nation to fight communism, and to win!"—still profitably identifies him among countless millions here. But more than 1.5 million Spaniards died in the civil war. Spain had her horrible war. Franco gains even more profit as the man who kept the people out of World War II.

Franco is elevated to the rank of wisdom by Spaniards who look at the disaster to their Mediterranean cousins in Mussolini's Italy.

As for the widespread complaints about conditions, there is generally a tendency in any public to shift its blame to the minions around the leader instead of placing responsibility squarely at the top, where it belongs. "It's not him so much," you hear. This is what you hear here.

In spite of the impression we have, much of it systematized and not a little of it by the New York *Times* itself, New York *Times* correspondent Benjamin Welles in his excellent book, *Spain, the Gentle Anarchy,* guesses that in a free election tomorrow Franco would win at least 65 per cent of the vote. I believe that's a good guess.

The older generation has never known anything but Franco, age 75, for 31 years and is passive about any alternative. The youth and many articulate intellectuals want changes of all sorts—provided these avoid violence.

From Bilbao in the north to Algeciras in the south you find that the list includes land reform, education reform, anti-monopoly measures, press freedoms and more freedoms for workers to organize, better wages and lower living costs. But Spain is a compartmentalized country by nature and the pressures are not unified.

The people of Catalonia in the east (Barcelona), busy and noisy as castanets, remain Catalans; Galicia's thrifty, seaminded northerners remain Galicians (Franco is a Galician); Basques remain Basques, and even Madrid's people remain uniquely *Madrileños,* all with different insistences and aspirations.

The common denominators nationwide are the church and the army, both of which likewise want changes—but, again, without violence.

Most Spaniards make quick movements. Franco's gestures are slow and deliberate. He is a slow-acting man, so slow-acting that even in this country of *mañana* this is widely regarded as his dominant characteristic. Many of the complaints are rooted in the idea that he's too slow-acting to get anything done.

But Franco has brought much younger men into his cabinet, sorely needed. For example, Minister of Public Works Frederico Silva Munoz is 42, over-all economic chief Laureano Lopez Rodo is 45, etc. One observer noted that the average age of Franco's 18-man cabinet is now no higher than was that of the Cabinet of the late President Kennedy.

Franco's low point was in 1959, and I was also here then. He was in trouble with his outdated and discredited Falange (Phalanx) government-party apparatus, foreign problems were cornering him, monarchical pushings by pretender Don Juan de Bourbon embarrassed him and the country was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Spain's amazing economic recovery, relatively equal to the West German miracle, has increasingly dissolved the clouds. And in this change this country has handsomely served the American interest, while Spain, in turn, has chiefly to thank the United States.

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Bobby Steals from GOP Platform

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Bobby Kennedy has now joined Lyndon Johnson in the political sport of plagiarizing the Republican party platform, particularly the "extremist" platform of 1964.

While some Republicans denounce their party's platform for personal political advantage, and other Republicans simply ignore it for fear of being thought too conservative, the Democrats happily pick their way through the platform, appropriating what they want. Their own platforms have had nothing but socialism to offer for so long that they must seek elsewhere for practical solutions to today's problems—and for that the Republican platform cannot be beaten.

Bobby's plum from our platform is the long-standing Republican notion that the best way to solve the problem is to get government out of the way, rather than put government in.

The New York junior senator proposes to fight poverty by putting people to work—a proposal so radical, compared to the usual Democratic proposition, that it could almost get him kicked out of the party if he didn't own so much of it in his family's name.

He has suggested that private enterprise be given incentives to build real jobs in blighted urban areas. One would be relief from certain taxation to make it practical to start businesses in areas that are short of jobs.

In making the proposal, Sen. Kennedy rightly said that current poverty programs of the Great Planned Society are "ineffective, inefficient and degrading."

Unfortunately, there seems no real reason to believe that his latest proposal represents much more than a public relations shift in his image. He recognizes that cities cannot be saved by government programs, but only by productive, creative, meaningful enterprises, cut to the capitalist measure that so far has liberated more men from poverty than any other system ever conceived on earth. The rest of the Kennedy political stance still leans firmly to the left.

The sad thing is not that a Kennedy has not been converted to capitalism, for that is a miracle beyond expectation, but that Republicans who presumably have never been anything but pro-capitalist have failed to make as much fuss about their proposals along these lines as have such Democrats as Bobby.

Republicans should turn to the pledges of their platform, which included many specific proposals for private capital and for tax incentives in bringing new economic strength into the cities. They easily could outpoint and outgun Bobby Kennedy and his colleagues when it comes to dollars-and-cents commonsense solutions to problems which are said to be "social," but which invariably turn out to be challeges to individual initiative instead.

As things stand, it is sad to see Democrats making hay from seeds sown by Republicans.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Soviet Mideast Bases

By REP. SAM STEIGER (R.-Ariz.)

In the confusion that has ensued from the recent Arab-Israeli war, it is now apparent that the Russians have exploited the situation by establishing naval bases on a de facto premise of allegedly defending the Arabs. Soviet naval craft, including missile cruisers as well as submarines, are now based in the Egyptian ports of Alexandria and Port Said. Soviet military advisers and technicians accompanied the recent massive resupply of Russian weapons to the armed forces of Egypt.

Meanwhile we learn that the Soviet Union is seeking an airbase in Yemen. This would be the first Russian airbase on territory not contiguous to the Soviet Union or its satellites. Yemen is the strategic land that Egypt's Nasser has sought to dominate in several years of Communist-backed warfare against the Yemeni people.

Russia already is known to have personnel and equipment at Hudaydah, Yemen. Soviet submarines and torpedo boats are based in Yemen, in a position to control the narrow channel between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden—in other words, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

A Soviet base in Egyptian-controlled Yemen would control the sea route from Europe to Asia and east Africa even if the Suez Canal is reopened with access available to all nations. The Russians could control not only the sea route from the Mediterranean to the Far East, but would be in a position to dominate the Persian Gulf and the oil-rich lands of the Arabian Peninsula.

I regret that instead of telling Egypt's Nasser that he will not get another cent of American aid as long as Russian military personnel are on Egyptian soil or Egyptian-controlled portions of Yemen, American diplomats have currently been beseeching Nasser to accept renewed American aid. All Nasser has to do, apparently, is resume relations with us.

I have asked the Department of State for an immediate report on the recent secret talks in Cairo. If the American taxpayers are to pay for a new handout, they have a right to know what is being promised. I will certainly oppose any aid to Egypt unless that country takes positive steps to oust the Russians and identify herself with policies consistent with free world interests. This includes a peace settlement with Israel and free access through international waterways for all nations.

LBJ, Heal Thyself

By SEN. GORDON ALLOTT (R.-Colo.)

While the President apparently has been looking around in a wild attempt to find a scapegoat for the present, regrettable state of the economy, the Congress has been working quietly on his budget. As of this date, of the five funding bills enacted by the Congress, we have cut his budget requests by $284 million. Only recently the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended a defense budget which cuts out over $1 billion of the fat contained in the President's request. It is a budget which is tight, but which will serve the needs of our national security. So, I would say to the President: "Mr. President, you have challenged Congress to cut the budget, but since we have been doing so since March of this year, when the first funding bill was reported to the Congress, we suggest you look to your own house before admonishing this body."

Rising Gov't Wages

By SEN. ALLEN ELLENDER (D.-La.)

The Administration has proposed another hike in federal pay, this time 4.5 per cent across the board. I simply cannot see the justification for this at the present time, except, possibly, in the case of poorly paid postal and other federal employes in the lower brackets. Raises for the legislative staff of the Senate and the House are also included, and it is actually proposed that we increase the pay of the highest-ranking Senate staff member by over $1,200 per year—to a total of $28,737. To me this is unconscionable, at a time when the nation is hard-pressed to raise the necessary funds for Viet Nam, and when we are going to be in debt by over $15 billion at the end of this year, with or without the tax increase.

A proposal has also been presented by the Administration whereby the salaries of our highest-ranking military officers would be increased by over $1,000 a year. Our generals now receive between $20 and $30,000 annually, in addition to many fringe benefits provided by the Congress, and I again can see absolutely no reason to increase those salaries at this time.

Violence and Poverty

By REP. HENRY SCHADEBERG (R.-Wis.)

If violence is born out of poverty, then it must be understood that organized violence is born out of organized poverty. If there is organized poverty, then the blame must be placed squarely on the shoulders of those who use such organized poverty for their own political ends; who talk about waging war on poverty but who do little to win it because the major share of that budget is being used to support an ever elite corps of poverty generals whose interest is not in winning the war but in waging the battle merely to keep their jobs. Perhaps the same curse is laid on the waging of the war in Viet Nam . . . a refusal to allow the troops to win a decisive victory.

Truth About Viet Nam Casualties

By REP. BOB WILSON (R.-Calif.)

The public of this nation is entitled to know the tragic fact that American casualties resulting from the war in Viet Nam now exceed 100,000 killed, wounded, missing and injured in the line of duty.

I regret that the Administration has seen fit to use deceptive bookkeeping methods in an attempt to obscure the statistical summaries. It has done so for only one conceivable purpose.

That purpose is not in keeping with the nobility and heroism of the brave Americans whose sacrifices have been slyly covered up in order to minimize total losses. The Administration's blunders and failures are thus hidden.

Let me put the record straight. I refer to Department of Defense press release No. 685-67, dated July 27, 1967. It purports to be a summary of all casualties in Viet Nam cumulative from Jan. 1, 1961, through July 22, 1967.

This release is divided into two categories. Category A, identified as "Casualties resulting from actions by hostile forces," is on the front page. On the back page, one finds category B, identified as "Casualties not the result of actions by hostile forces."

Category A announces that casualties on record in the headquarters of military departments through July 22, 1967, total 12,155 dead, 489 missing, 192 captured, and 73,925 wounded in action. These figures total 86,761.

Next we look at category B, tucked away on the back page. It lists 2,291 additional deaths as "Casualties not the result of actions by hostile forces." Included in this total are 456 listed as killed in helicopter accidents and incidents. Also, one finds 265 officers and men killed in fixed-wing accidents and incidents.

Now we come to the sleight-of-hand. The Administration conveniently neglects to list the casualties involving men injured in the line of duty. Included among these are men maimed in accidental explosions, inadvertently injured in the line of duty in accidents involving military vehicles, shot by mistake, accidentally wounded by our own or allied forces, victims of disease incurred during swamp and jungle operations, and so forth. The total must be in the thousands, but no precise figure is available from the Pentagon.

In this connection, I wish to call attention to the tragic fires and explosions aboard the *U.S.S. Forrestal* as the ship prepared to launch a combat strike against North Viet Nam.

As we know, 129 brave men were killed and 64 wounded by rockets and bombs intended for the enemy. In a message of sympathy to the captain of the *Forrestal,* Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Viet Nam, said the *Forrestal's* casualties "were suffered as much in the cause of freedom as if in the skies over North Viet Nam or in the mud of the delta."

Certainly, the 64 men wounded aboard the *Forrestal* are entitled to the honor of being listed as casualties of war. But they would not be listed under the policies of the Administration under category B of the Defense Department's press release.

In discussions between members of my staff and Defense Department officials in charge of recording casualties, the Pentagon acknowledged that the 44 men lost in a fire aboard the aircraft carrier *Oriskany*, while operating off Southeast Asia, were listed as casualties, but the injured were not.

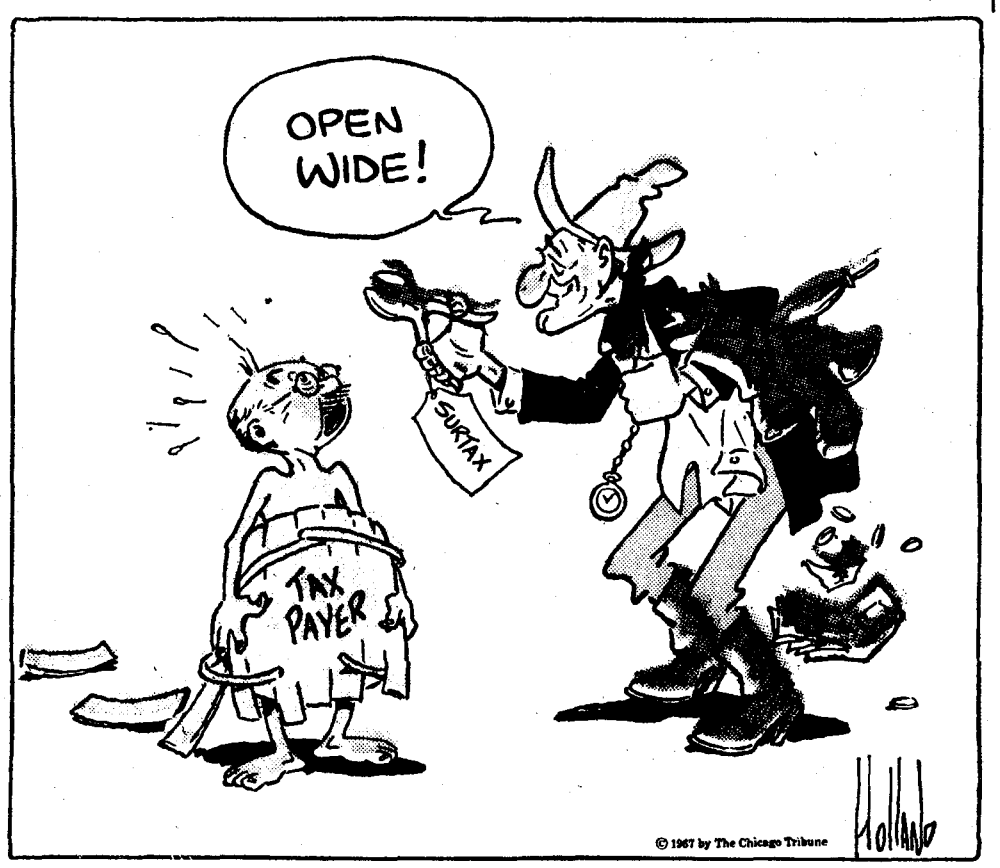
It is obvious to anyone that had it not been for the military operations of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Communist aggression, these unlisted casualties would not have been in Viet Nam. Thus they became casualties, albeit indirectly, as a result of the still-unresolved and unrelenting conflict. Their wounds were just as real and as multilating as the wounds of those in category A who are given the recognition of being listed in the statistics.

It is shocking that men who made such sacrifices should be left anonymous in order to minimize total losses. The American people can face the facts. They are mature enough to face the implications of our situation. It is not in the national interest to distort and conceal to cover up failures in the Administration's political direction of the waging of the war.

Our eyes have been diverted during this long, hot summer by the conflict in the Middle East and lawlessness in our cities at home. But our eyes must be opened to the continuing bloodletting in Viet Nam, the true enormity of our losses there in light of the little achieved these last six years.

Perhaps it is time to take stock when casualties total over 100,000 and to examine more carefully the Administration's failure to lead us to a proper conclusion of the Viet Nam undertaking.

NOW HE'S AFTER OUR FILLINGS



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Do Liberals Really Want Racial Violence?

By FREDERIC NELSON

A fellow asked me the other day, "Have you heard anybody mention Booker T. lately?"

I had to say that I hadn't, unless possibly in derision as a sort of super Uncle Tom. Not even George Washington Carver, who really gave Negroes somebody to be proud of, gets much play nowadays. Nevertheless, it was Booker T. Washington who set former slaves and their children on the way to a record of progress seldom equalled by any racial group anywhere.

Today, as the New York *Times* proclaimed, American Negroes "are economically the most prosperous large group of non-whites in the world, enjoying a higher average income than the inhabitants of any nation in Africa, Asia or Latin America." And in political, intellectual and literary areas, Negroes have gained deserved recognition.

But how often have you heard mention of these achievements in recent months? "Moderate" Negroes, while deploring the "Burn, baby, burn" treason, have done too little to counteract the efforts of the Carmichael, McKissick, Baldwin group to represent American Negroes as slaves whose only hope of deliverance is to join a servile insurrection. These characters are the real "Uncle Toms," because they hold in contempt their own people who have won the respect of other Americans as solid citizens. As George Schuyler has written, life in America for the colored man is no soft touch, but he has it better than colored people anywhere else, and he has made the most of such advantages as he has had.

Why do Negroes, by and large, stand by and let their wild men make the running—hysterical and like as not Communist-directed mob masters whose only solution for the "Negro problem" is to burn down the Negro's own property and throw away the good will he enjoys with his neighbors?

Unfortunately "Whitey" hasn't been of much help in this crisis. The Negro's white "friends" have done him about as much wrong as his segregationist foes. Radio and TV stations give all the play to revolutionary leaders like Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown who in more rational times would have been locked up for having, as the late Justice Holmes put it, cried "Fire!" in a crowded theater.

Clergymen have flocked to picket lines and sit-ins, thus giving a sort of quasi-divine sanction to lawlessness if in a "good" cause. William Styron is working on a book which apparently relates the current grievances of Negroes to what went on before Nat Turner's slave rebellion of 1831. Incidentally, if there is a valid precedent for our time in that tragic event, it could be that Nat's effort so terrified Southern whites that talk of freeing the Negro from bondage was set back for many years.

A similar backlash, it appears, is an objective of the leadership of today's turbulence. Mr. Styron defines what is going on as "purification by violence." He says the Negro "is purifying himself of 300 to 400 years of a sense of his own abject second-rateness as a citizen, as a participant in an American life from which he has been largely excluded."

With Whitey egging the Negro on to purify himself by reverting to savagery, it is hardly remarkable that colored people who want no part of this nonsense hesitate to raise their voices. Indeed, one wonders where such courageous people could find a forum.

The race issue, if we must call it that, has been the monopoly of liberals and do-gooders who know little about Negroes, less about human nature and foster an ignorant and determined indifference to the Communist concern in the struggle. These people label every area inhabited by colored people a "ghetto," and encourage Negroes to believe that their only hope is for more handouts by the state. Five billion will be needed, according to Vice President Humphrey! Old Booker T. hasn't been mentioned in a sermon or in a liberal position paper for years.

Among liberals it is a sacrilege to mention the possibility of a Communist role in keeping this fracas alive by emphasizing the supposed enslaved condition of colored people. In the past writers as widely apart ideologically as Joe Alsop and the *Wall Street Journal,* not to mention the NAACP's Roy Wilkins, have touched on the efforts of the Communists to infiltrate the race issue, and some Negro leaders have lent credence to these charges by joining the agitation for a surrender in Viet Nam.

To all this liberals remain indifferent. End "imbalance" in schools; compel realtors to sell houses to Negroes; promote more colored men to be vice presidents in corporations; and all will be, if not well, at least better. But above all, spend more money on the kind of projects that have failed already.

The silhouette of armed troops has become an all too common sight in American cities—and liberal handwringing over the Negroes' "plight" has been a major cause.

If anybody has tried harder than the white liberal to make the Negro feel inferior, I don't know who it is.

I have read enough about conditions under slavery to turn the stomach. Lynchings and discriminations and above all contempt have disgraced too many white people, and in a narrowing circle still do. It is easy to understand why colored people, even those who have overcome these handicaps, nourish angry racial memories. It is easy to keep hate alive on this account, perhaps also on account of Africans who have enslaved each other, and still do. It is also understandable that young Negroes, less concerned with the past, attribute to prejudice unemployment and other ills which could be explained otherwise. All this is par for the course.

However, most of us know colored people who have done well in our free society and want no part of revolution and law-breaking, even with benefit of clergy. Strong words from them, even a full-page ad in the New York *Times*, startling as that would be, could turn "Black Power" against the neo-Uncle Toms, and focus long-neglected attention on the real colored American citizen, who must know by this time that, as William Faulkner wrote to his old butler, "any social justice and equality which is compelled to your people by nothing but law and police force, will vanish as soon as the police force is removed."

Indeed, failing a revolt of the Negro rank and file against their false prophets and revolutionaries, it is difficult to see the end of the prevailing violence except in a vicious race war which would leave the American Negro worse off than his so-called friends tell him he is now.

□ □ □

BUT IF HE'S WRONG . . . —Secretary of Defense McNamara says look how much we've saved by not building a missile defense system. Of course, if he's wrong, there won't be any of us around to spend it.

Despite Newark Riots

Strange Lutheran View on Civil Disobedience

By RUSSELL KIRK

On the day that killing and looting commenced in Newark, the national convention of the Lutherans' Missouri Synod was adopting resolutions in Manhattan. Among other things, the delegates approved of "civil disobedience."

Resistance to laws, they decided, is not necessarily lawless. "A Christian may in good conscience participate in public demonstration designed to dramatize injustice. Christians are to obey God rather than man when a civil law conflicts with a clear precept to God."

While Missouri Synod delegates were endorsing "civil disobedience" New Jersey Gov. Richard Hughes was decrying the "criminal insurrection" in Newark.

Now there is truth in this declaration—but also confusion. For sincerely religious people, the moral law or the natural law takes precedence over positive law, the law of the state. Men do well to resist, as best they can, an evil and oppressive political domination – supposing that the methods of resistance are not themselves evil and oppressive.

Yet why emphasize "civil disobedience" at such a time as the present? The government of the United States, or of New Jersey, or of Newark, is not an evil and oppressive political domination. The constitutions of government in America are not perfect—no government ever is—but in essence our political institutions are just, orderly and free. The alternative to the present American system is anarchy or tyranny, in Newark or anywhere else.

"Civil disobedience," in fine, is extreme medicine, justifiable against Hitler or Stalin, but not against the present American democracy. Why, while men are being killed in Newark, encourage confused and often ignorant people to think themselves entitled to set aside the law at their own pleasure?

Fanatic agitators are the immediate cause of what Gov. Richard Hughes calls a "criminal insurrection" in Newark. These ferocious demagogues justify themselves by precisely the doctrine which the imprudent delegates of the Missouri Synod proclaimed. "Civil disobedience" means one thing, presumably, to a Lutheran pastor in Milwaukee, and something quite different to a Black Muslim in Newark.

For altogether too many people, black or white, the doctrine of civil disobedience promptly becomes a license to rob and kill, in the name of some impossible cause. If Washington does not create Utopia today, the ideologue declares his right to destroy all order.

Politics is not the art of achieving Utopia, but the art of the possible. Law in the United States is not an instrument of tyranny, but a well-meant and (for the most part) successful attempt to enable men to live together in community.

When abstract doctrinaires demand, instantly, a rule on earth as perfect as the rule of God, they must end with the orders to the Newark police: "Use your shotguns and revolvers. That's what you have them for."

And the chief sufferers from the form of civil disobedience which Newark has experienced are the very people that the Missouri Synod delegates presumably wish to help – American Negroes, the great majority of whom hate such violence. American laws protect minorities; so it is madness to urge a minority, outnumbered 10 to 1, to defy the law which shelters them. Yet not a single Missouri Synod delegate voted against this shallow resolution smacking of "ritualistic liberalism."

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